

you will find the most prolific profiteers in this nation."

Declaring that labor is not slacking, Mr. Morrison roundly denied Senator Thomas' contention that war work had been held up by strikes and Senator Reed's statement that miners were laying off two and three days a week. In an effort to prove this last point, he introduced into the record statements from the Fuel Administration showing that fewer miners had produced more coal this year than was produced last year.

What the House Military Affairs Committee will do regarding the amendment is still doubtful. The majority of the members seem to think the measure fair and justifiable, although Representative Lunn, former Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, termed the amendment "conscription poorly camouflaged."

Representative Green of Vermont put the other side of the case when he pointed out that the original conscription law was passed "so that there would be no slacking at all." To Mr. Morrison's contention that men were often underpaid by profiteering employers, he retorted that "deserters from the army are shot."

Secretary Favors Bill

Mr. Baker Sees No Objection to Work-or-Fight Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Without committing the War Department to the policy of using the draft as a means of controlling labor and preventing strikes and walkouts in essential industries, Secretary of War, Baker, before the Military Committee of the House, has indicated the labor clause inserted in the Man-Power Bill by Senator Thomas of Colorado.

The attitude taken by the Secretary of War is considered extremely significant, inasmuch as Mr. Baker when the Senate committee first proposed the amendment refused to subscribe to it. On that occasion he went so far as to say that he deemed any legislation of this character "unfortunate." On the other hand, it is known that when the question of the industrial aspect of the draft was first discussed in the Senate there was a disposition to go further than the present amendment goes in providing for the control of labor. In its present shape the labor provision evidently has the support of the War Department, a fact which will go far to disarm the critics who believe that the measure is coercive in its character.

Representative Lunn of New York, who represents labor on the Military Committee, flatly opposed this amendment, said that he was "afraid of it," and strongly urged that it be stricken from the bill. He asked Secretary Baker what his attitude on this amendment was.

"I see no particular objection to it," said Secretary Baker, "in view of the fact that the regulations of the President are to be relied on in carrying it into effect." Representative Lunn insisted that in the event of a strike the language of the Senate amendment would make it mandatory on the President to draft any striker who was within the draft ages. Secretary Baker did not agree to this construction and said: "I would be opposed to using the draft law as a method of adjusting differences between capital and labor if these difficulties arose in good faith. While I have no sympathy with the use of the draft law to regulate general relations between labor and capital, still I do have a strong feeling against any one who is given an industrial exemption and then does not work in that industry. Slackers should be prevented from using the industrial exemption to escape the draft."

Secretary Baker said that the policy of the War Department now is to force a man either to "work or fight," and then referred to the order to this effect issued some time ago. He said that was the policy that would continue to prevail, and he saw no objection to writing it into the law. Labor, itself, he said, was in accord with the view of the War Department. "The attitude of labor is and has been wholesome, helpful and patriotic so far as my attention has been called to it," said Secretary Baker.

Those who heard the Secretary of War had some doubt as to what exactly his real attitude on the labor question is. It is known, however, that the Administration is chary of anything like interference with the right of labor to strike or not to strike. The clause in question does not at all aim at putting an end to all strikes and walkouts, but the underlying idea of those who framed it is that a provision like this in the law would act as a deterrent and prevent exempted men from laying off work or walking out without serious cause.

The testimony of Commissioner Stevens recently printed in this paper showed that many of the young men exempted from military service for essential war work could earn enough in four days to be able to lay off the other two working days. This practice was especially flagrant in the shipyards of the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, and there is little doubt that the same was true of the munition factories. The pay was high and the work was hard, but the contention of those who favor this legislation is that the soldier or the sailor on duty cannot shirk his work because it is hard and they can see no reason why ever why the exempted man should not be made to do his full share at home to make his military forces effective.

It is evidently not the intention of the Administration or the War Department to use the draft as a lever of industrial control, but it is definitely the intention to use the powers conferred on the President to prevent slacking. This is at present the extent to which the Administration is prepared to go, but it is fully realized that labor troubles continue to hamper the effectiveness of the

military forces, more radical measures must be adopted.

Much has been said in this connection of the right of the American workman to work or not to work as he pleases, but, whatever truth might be in this contention in ordinary peace times, the opinion is growing and rapidly that there cannot very well be inherent in any man or group of men the right to work or not to work, if in so doing they endanger the national security and the prosecution of the war. The nations composing the Allies, and most of them as devoted to individual rights as the United States, discovered long ago that many axioms accepted as self-evident five years ago are not tenable in these times.

Registration Plans

Enrollment Under Pending Bill to Be Hundreds of Thousands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Some indication of the great task the provost marshal-general will have before him immediately in the registration of the man power of the United States after the President signs the bill about to be passed by Congress was offered on Tuesday in the offices of that official. Preparations are already under way for this great undertaking.

The preparation and distribution of printed forms, together with the providing of other equipment needed, constitutes probably the largest single task of the kind ever undertaken by the government. An idea of the work involved may be gained from the fact that 16 of the largest envelope manufacturers in the country, for example, are working night and day turning out the 35,000,000 envelopes that will be needed by local boards in sending out the questionnaires to registrants, and by registrants in returning them to the boards.

Registration cards and questionnaire forms are being printed by the millions. Practically all the large filing-case manufacturers in the country are busy turning out the cases that will be used in filing the registration cards and the returned questionnaires. For the questionnaires alone 58,000 steel filing cases are being made, each capable of holding 650 forms. Regulations governing the registration have been drawn up and only await the insertion of the registration date and any changes in the system that might be dictated by the final decisions of Congress.

The bill as presented to Congress fixes the new age limit at 18 to 45 years, and all printing orders have been tentatively based on the estimate that approximately 13,000,000 new registrants will be added to the rolls under the extension of the ages to these limits. For an enrollment of such magnitude it is estimated that the services of between 160,000 and 170,000 registrars will be required, and that every school house in the country will be needed for the registration.

Generous response has been made by local boards throughout the country to the recent request of the provost marshal-general that they begin preparations for the big registration in anticipation of early action by Congress. These preparations, reports indicate, have gone ahead steadily in spite of the obligation resting on the boards to prepare for the enrollment on Aug. 24 of those reaching their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before Aug. 24, 1918. It is the intention to have the boards completely equipped for the largest registration, so that the increased man-power may be registered catalogued and classified as rapidly as possible after the bill is passed. Already entire express trains, laden with forms and blanks are on their way across the continents.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' INCREASED WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. — After lengthy negotiations which were interrupted by a strike, which, for several days held up the mail service of Western Canada, the government has decided to grant certain increases in salary to letter carriers, postal clerks and railway mail clerks in addition to all salaries and bonuses voted by Parliament. A further provisional allowance for the current fiscal year of \$100 to employees east of Sault Ste. Marie and \$50 to employees west will be given, though the allowance will not be paid to anyone now receiving a salary as high as \$1880. The increase will be paid regardless of whether the employee is married or single, temporary or permanent.

It is especially stipulated that these increases are provisional and pending an investigation into salaries now being conducted. It is also provided that a provisional allowance of \$100 shall be given to outside employees of the Customs and Inland Revenue Department who are not now receiving a salary in excess of \$1880 per annum. The above are the first increases ever granted civil service employees without consultation of Parliament.

MADANI GLAOUPI'S SUCCESSOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday). — Madani Glaoui, one of the great kais of Southern Morocco and a friend of France, has been succeeded as head of the family by his brother, Saw Thame Glaoui, at present governor of Marrakech, and also a friend and supporter of French interests in Morocco.

DANISH MISSION FOR AMERICA

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday). — Denmark is soon to send a naval mission to the United States. According to the Politiken the mission will include Prince Axel, a captain in the navy and a cousin of King George V. The mission will pay most attention to aviation.

DR. HELFFERICH NOT TO RESUME DUTIES

German Ambassador for Russia Will Not Return, While Embassy Remains at Pskov — Outbreak Rumors in Moscow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday). — A Berlin message to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung states that Dr. Helfferich will not resume his ambassadorship in Russia, while the German embassy remains at Pskov, and that Herr Reizler, the German representative councillor of the legation is at present at Reval.

Regarding events in Russia, a Kiev message to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung states that despite the denials of the Russian peace delegation there, rumors of an outbreak of revolt in Moscow are intensifying, and it is considered a significant fact that many delegates have already left for Moscow.

Force Is Augmented

More American Troops at Vladivostok — Tzsch Appeal Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The twenty-seventh regiment, which reached Vladivostok a few days ago, has been augmented by more troops from Manila which arrived on two troop ships on Monday, according to reliable reports. Explanation is given at the State Department that the United States and allied troops in Vladivostok are not under any construction necessary to remain there, but they are to go wherever their services are needed.

Japanese troops and large forces from China are on the way to guard the Chinese border where armed German and Austrian prisoners are threatening the people.

A copy of the manifesto issued to the Czechs of Austria by the Tzsch-Slovak National Committee has been received by Professor Masaryk.

"The program of the Tzsch-Slovak National Committee," says the manifesto, "is a systematic work to unite, coordinate and lead all the great spiritual, moral and physical forces of the nation for the realization of that which is the most sacred and inalienable right of every nation, and which cannot, and shall not also, be denied our nation—the right of self-determination in an independent, democratic Tzsch-Slovak state, with its own government and under its own sovereignty."

"The national committee wants to be the exponent of this real will of the nation and the executor of all the common historical declarations of its deputies, culminating in the solemn oath of the 13th of April, 1918."

"Our work will not be easy. We shall have to pass through much adversity and submit to many trials. But no difficulties are big enough to stop the progress of our nation. In a full accord with our deputies and the whole cultural and economic Tzsch world, the Tzsch-Slovak nation will faithfully fulfill all its difficult and immeasurably responsible tasks, so that the conscience of the nation and her history can truly say that for the future of our nation we have done everything that was within our human possibilities."

"The unprecedented period of world history must therefore find all men and women of the Tzsch-Slovak nation in their place, imbued with the spirit of brotherhood in all the sufferings of the present terrible days, and ready for all sacrifices that the common cause of the nation may demand."

"We know that behind the Tzsch-Slovak National Committee there stands our whole nation, like an unbreakable steel wall. Overjoyed by the great political act which called the National Committee into life, and confident of the victory of our common cause, we ardently appeal today to the whole Tzsch-Slovak nation to support our work with all its strength, to obey all commands of common discipline, and to follow with firmness and determination our common aim."

Americans Arrive in Vladivostok

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Aug. 16). — A second transport carrying American troops arrived at Vladivostok today. The transport bearing the first contingent of American soldiers entered the harbor yesterday afternoon after a voyage of 7½ days from Manila. A third troopship is expected to arrive this evening.

Plenipotentiary Appointed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HONG KONG, China (Monday). — Sir Charles Eliot, principal of the Hong Kong University and formerly in diplomatic service, has been appointed British High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in Siberia.

Sir Charles Eliot

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday). — The appointment of Sir Charles Eliot as British commissioner in Siberia has been well received in the Far East. Sir Charles has had much experience in diplomatic service, for before resignation of the post of commissioner and commander-in-chief in the east Africa protectorate in 1904 as the result of a disagreement with the Foreign Office, he had been secretary of the Embassy at Petrograd, Constantinople and Washington, and chargé d'affaires in Morocco, Bulgaria, and Serbia.

While in Washington, he represented British interests on the international commission appointed to deal with Samoan affairs. Sir Charles adds to his many qualifications for the new duties that of an extensive

knowledge of Asia and of many languages, Russian included. He became Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University in 1904, and first Principal of Hong Kong University in 1912.

Tzsch Delegate in Washington

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia, Aug. 16. — (By The Associated Press). — Dr. Yarmir Spacek, a member of the Tzsch-Slovak National Council, has left for Washington to acquaint Prof. T. G. Masaryk, the president of the council, with the situation of the Tzsch-Slovaks.

Dr. Spacek told the correspondent that the decision of Professor Masaryk as to whether they shall proceed to France, which is their ambition, or stay in Russia to fight the enemy, if given adequate support. Opinion on all sides appears to be that the allied governments are under-estimating the magnitude of the task of liberating the Tzsch-Slovaks and do not realize the necessity of actual warfare against superior numbers.

In the absence of artillery the British have equipped two gondolas with guns from a cruiser and sent them to the Ussuri front.

Fighting in Siberia

LONDON, England (via Montreal). — (Monday). — Heavy fighting has been in progress on the Ussuri front, says Reuter's correspondent at Vladivostok, and the Tzsch-Slovak outposts have been forced to retire.

A contingent of Japanese marines, the correspondent adds, has landed at Nicolaievsk, on the Amoy.

Siberian Tunnel Blown Up

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — It is officially reported from Vladivostok, says the correspondent at Moscow of The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen, that the Entente allied troops in the Archangel sector of Northwestern Russia have withdrawn sideways toward the range of the Bolsheviki artillery.

Soviet troops are reported to have blown up the Naikal tunnel of the trans-Siberian Railway.

Tzsch-Slovak Thanks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday). — The Tzsch-Slovak National Council has received a telegram from compatriots in Russia requesting that sincere thanks be conveyed to the British Government for the declaration in recognition of the Tzsch-Slovaks.

CAMP GORDON TROOPS SENT TO QUELL RIOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga. — Two full companies of troops were dispatched from Camp Gordon by Gen. William H. Sage, commander, to Columbus, Ga., on the night of Aug. 14, at the request of Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, to aid in quelling a riot by textile workers there. The soldiers arrived in that place by special train at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, Aug. 15. Governor Dorsey took this action in response to telegrams from Sheriff J. A. Beard of Muscogee County and other officials and citizens of Columbus, asking for aid. Columbus was placed under martial law on Wednesday night, following minor outbreaks resulting from the strike of the street car men and textile operatives at the Swift Spinning mill. There appears to be little chance for an early settlement of the strikes, both car men and mill operatives standing firm, as does the management of both the street car company and the mill company.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL SERVICE CONCESSIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday). — The National Service Ministry announces that important concessions are to be made to older men liable to military service. Men of the new class, who come within the terms of the last list of certified occupations, are not to be called for medical examination at present and, meanwhile, the occupation list is being revised with a view to providing for men of the new class in the same way as those of the old.

Older men will thus be enabled to continue in their occupations and it is understood that men occupying essential administrative positions will be enabled to obtain exemption in order that important industrial, commercial and professional undertakings may not be crippled.

BONDS BOUGHT WITH GERMAN ROYALTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Literature, music and patented ideas are among the things forgotten by many enemy aliens when they filed the declarations of property owned by them in the United States, according to the Alien Property Custodian, who is collecting the royalties on a lengthy list of musical comedies, plays, songs, phonograph records and books and putting the money into Liberty bonds. While the effect of this action will be to withdraw a number of light operas and plays from the American stage, it is believed that the effect may be to spur American composers and playwrights to increased production and more originality of thought.

GERMAN HOARD SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has announced the seizure of 1,057,000 pounds of devitalized wheat gluten which had been stored here by a German firm and was to have been sent to Germany by way of Switzerland. It is said to be worth \$200,000, according to pre-war figures.

ACTION AGAINST RIOTERS IN JAPAN

Government Deals With the Outbreak Rigorously — Measures Are Taken by Authorities to Relieve Rice Shortage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday). — As might be expected from the statement that the Tokyo Government is strictly suppressing reports of disturbances, there is very little news on the subject of the rice riots in Japan. Reuter messages state that the government is taking rigorous measures and that cities are strongly patrolled, not even small crowds being allowed to congregate in the streets.

A dismal picture of Tokyo is given, describing the city as without lights in its main streets since Aug. 14. The streets are deserted, except for rioters, large crowds marching through the dark thoroughfares watched and followed by police.

As for the measures for the relief of the rice scarcity, it appears that the Emperor has made a large donation of 3,000,000 yen towards a fund to enable the authorities to sell cheap rice. The cabinet has added 10,000,000 yen for the same purpose and an Imperial Ordinance has been issued giving the government authority for requisitioning stocks of rice from individual owners.

Further Rioting

TOKYO, Japan (Aug. 17). — (By The Associated Press). — A mob of 4000 persons attacked stores and set fire to many houses in the city of Kofu, capital of the prefecture of Yamashina, according to an official statement issued today. Rioters, policemen and a soldier were wounded.

Twenty houses were destroyed and property damaged at Hiroshima, the statement adds.

The text of the statement, which was issued at noon, says:

"Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya were quiet last night, but in the Yamashina prefecture, in the city of Kofu, 4000 persons attacked stores and burned several houses. Three policemen, one soldier and 13 rioters were wounded."

"At Hiroshima mobs destroyed 20 houses. Mobs also damaged property in the Gifu and Fukushima prefectures and in the suburbs of Shizuoka."

Rice Profiteering Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Both the State Department and the Japanese Embassy are without official reports on the rice riots reported in press dispatches to have taken place in Japan. As the condition is understood here, however, Japan has a fairly bountiful rice crop, which cereals forms the principal staple of foods in that country. The crop has fallen into the hands of speculators, and the price has been going up steadily until the masses have not been able to pay the price asked. It is anticipated that the trouble is only temporary and that the government soon will have the situation in hand.

CANDIDATE WEEKS MAKES STATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass. — Withdrawal of Gov. Samuel W. McCall from the Massachusetts contest for the United States Senate, leaves Senator John W. Weeks without a contestant for the Republican nomination at the state primaries to be held on Sept. 24. David I. Walsh, former Governor, is the candidate for the Democratic nomination. On the withdrawal of Governor McCall's decision to withdraw, Senator Weeks gave out the following statement: "I am very much gratified that Governor McCall has come to the conclusion that it is inadvisable at this time to continue a political campaign which would inevitably distract attention from the one thing in which we should be engrossed; that is, the doing of everything we can as individuals or officials to win the war. Personally, I cannot but appreciate his action."

The time for filing nomination papers with the Secretary of State for the state election expired at 5 p. m. on Tuesday. Withdrawals may be filed up to 5 p. m. Aug. 23.

TELEPHONE RATE RAISED IN MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Effective Wednesday, the charge for all long-distance calls in Missouri will be increased to 10 cents for the first seven miles and 5 cents for each additional seven miles. The present rate is 15 cents for the first 15 miles and 5 cents for each additional 10 miles. The Missouri Public Commission granted the change at the request of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. It is estimated that the increase will amount to \$112,000 yearly, and will care for one-fourth of the additional increased cost of operation.

New rates have been approved in Oklahoma and Kansas also.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS IN MILAN

MILAN, Italy (Monday). — Members of the Social Democratic League delegation from the United States, which is visiting European countries, were given an enthusiastic reception here today. Manifestoes were distributed throughout the streets urging the workmen to give brotherly welcome to the delegates. The American mission visited a number of factories and attended a mass meeting of members of the Socialist, Republican and Irred-

entist associations which are favorable to the war. John Spargo, Charles E. Russell and A. W. Simons, of the American delegation, explained why virtually all American Socialists were united in the effort to defeat German militarism.

GERMAN PRESS ON FUTURE OF POLAND

Headquarters Conference Reported to Have Left Poles Under Control of Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — While nothing official on the subject is yet forthcoming, the German papers are agreed that a decision regarding the Polish question was reached at the conference at German Main Headquarters, and that Germany maintained her opposition to the so-called Austrian solution. By way of compensation, it is stated, the Austrian Archduke Karl Stephen was selected as prospective King of the new Polish State, the army and economic forces of which are apparently to be controlled by Germany.

The Poles, it is reported, are to be granted a common frontier with Russia, and allowed free shipping on the Vistula, while they may regard Dantzig as a free port. The Vorwärts learns that with the proclamation of a King, the division of Poland between Austria and Germany as the occupying powers will disappear, but the chief supervision of the Central Powers in Warsaw will remain. Whether or not Germany intends to "rectify" her Polish frontier is not yet disclosed, but it is noteworthy that a message to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung states that the Austro-German conference at Salzburg is unanimously in favor of further safeguarding the frontiers of Upper Silesia by the annexation of the Polish border districts, since this would be one of the most important preliminary conditions for the success of the economic alliance of the Central Powers.

Poland's Choice of King

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — Owing to the multitude and complexity of questions and the short time allotted to the recent conference of the Austrian and German Emperors details could not be discussed, says the Fremdenblatt of Vienna. Fundamental lines only were laid down, the newspaper says, to be elaborated at future deliberations of the two rulers.

"This especially refers to the Polish question," the Fremdenblatt continues, "and public opinion in Vienna agrees with the government that the Polish nation must cooperate in plans for the creation of a new Polish state."

The newspaper says Poland must cast the decisive vote in the election of a King, but it must be cast in accordance with the "vital interests of Austria-Hungary and Germany."

Premier and the Tzschs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — The Freie Presse declares that reports that Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier is drafting a scheme for the conversion of the Austrian state into a federation, is a pure invention. It further denies that von Hussarek has ever contemplated making any far-reaching concessions to the Tzschs regarding the administration of Bohemia and adds that the Premier considers himself bound by his predecessor's promises regarding the division of Bohemia into districts.

BREWERY CALLS IN SALESMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The Anheuser Busch Brewing Company has called in all its country and traveling representatives and announced that no more draft beer will be sold out of Missouri. The Fuel Administration order cutting down coal supplies and cereals has so reduced the output that the owners announce they are unable to fill outside orders. Bottled beer and near beer will be sold outside the State only in company branches. Salesmen called in have been put to work in other positions. Several firms here report that many brewery salesmen have for weeks been seeking other situations.

FIRST COTTON IS SHIPPED

FT. SMITH, Ark. — Ten days earlier than usual the first bale of cotton of the 1918 crop for this territory was brought here last week from Keota, Okla., which is 40 miles west of Ft. Smith.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

CALIFORNIA BONE-DRY PETITION

In addition to a campaign to elect a Legislature which will ratify the national prohibition amendment, the people of California will also vote next November, says The American Issue, on the Rominger Initiative measure closing all saloons in the State, but permitting the sale of beer and wine with meals and in wholesale houses. Petitions are also being circulated to initiate a bone-dry prohibition law.

ATTITUDE OF LABOR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Tuesday). — W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, made some outspoken statements regarding the attitude of the Labor Party during a tour of his constituency. He pointed out that labor has arrived at the parting of the ways, the loyal section having to decide whether it was going to throw in its lot with the Industrial Workers of the World.

If the country, Mr. Holman further declared, was not to be handed over to revolutionaries, Bolsheviki and ignorant incendiaries the course to pursue was to link up with the national party. At present labor was divided into two sections, one of which was avowedly antagonistic to the Empire and the Allies and the other had not yet decided what its exact position was.

SWISS FRONTIER MARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland — It has occurred so frequently that aviators belonging to either group of belligerents have lost their way while flying at night, and have, as a consequence, flown across the frontier into Swiss territory, sometimes dropping bombs and doing great damage, that the authorities decided to construct a large Swiss cross at the frontier, which will be illuminated by powerful electric lights. Reports indicate that the installation has just been completed. The cross is mounted on a staging two and one-half meters high, with sides measuring fifty meters. The armies which touch the Swiss frontiers have been duly informed of the erection of this landmark.

DEPUTATION TO GRAND VIZIER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — Members of a

RAILWAY JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA

Englishwoman Relates Her Experiences on Trans-Siberian Railway Whilst That Line Was Under Bolshevik Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following account of a journey by the Siberian railway whilst it was still wholly under Bolshevik control is by an Englishwoman, who served with the Russian Red Cross, and who in The Times recently described the state of misrule in Moscow.

"A grating," she writes, "and a creaking, a violent jerk, and our train lumbered heavily in the night bound for Siberia, the unknown land of mystery. After long delay in Moscow, a fourth-class carriage had been conceded to us, a party of 33 English, by the Bolsheviks. A fourth-class carriage in former times might often have been seen on the Eastern railways, making for Siberia, overflowing with emigrating peasantry or convicts and exiles. A high, wooden, corridor-car, consisting of six compartments, with sleeping places for nine in each compartment, no doors, and the bed-boards, which were up for storage purposes, opening all compartments to full view of each other. Three tiers of wooden planks forming the beds, each tier to accommodate three persons. Well for those who had taken the precaution to bring mattresses with them!

"Small iron stoves at either end of the corridor were our only means of heating the car and cooking any available food. Night and day the men of our party took it in turns to be 'on duty,' two serving 12 hours at a stretch. Their duties were to see that the stove-fires were kept burning, that the supply of wood did not fail, and, most important, that no one boarded the car without permission. A providnik (conductor) had been provided by the Red Guards to accompany us to Vladivostok, but he proved such an arrogant rogue that we discharged him before we had reached the Siberian frontier. A great drawback was the scarcity of water, and, in spite of the indescribable dust and dirt that adhered to everybody and everything in the 'coal-scuttles,' as we had nicknamed our car, even hand-washing on some days was strictly forbidden. When approaching a station we would stand on the gangway, equipped with every type of kettle, jug, and can imaginable, ready for the wild rush for kiplatok (hot water), which, unfortunately, so seldom met with success.

"In Vereshagin we were shunted into a siding for the day. From the town came bands of music. It was the first anniversary of the revolution. High above the station-building a flag was flying—the black flag of Anarchy. Words cannot describe the condition of the buffet overflowing with soldiers pushing and elbowing their way to the counter. The once smart, attired, white-washed room now resembled a barn, tablecloths in rags, dogs yelping under the tables, artificial palms in their large vases hanging their heads dejectedly.

"Once over the Ural mountains our first disagreeable encounter with the Red Guards. Evidently the small Union Jacks and printed notices, bearing the British Consulate stamps, on the windows failed to awe them. They made a rush for our carriage, believing a fair booty theirs for the taking. An Englishman, who had been barred from their way. An uproar ensued, and after some fiery words were exchanged they managed to board the car en masse. Their surprise, however, was great when, instead of finding, as they expected, a car full of Russian officers, they saw a party of women and children. Somewhat crestfallen, they looked around for an object on which to vent their wrath. They found the luggage. Why was the heavy luggage with us in the car, when it ought to be in the luggage van? What excess baggage had we paid? All luggage must be instantly examined and fire-arms confiscated. No fire-arms were found, and the contents of the boxes seemed to mollify them, for, muttering 'misunderstanding,' they withdrew sheepishly.

"Often we stood on the gangway as the train dragged itself laboriously over the steepes. There was something indescribably fascinating about these wild wastes of land; the sadness and solitude appealed to me. Far away, as far as the eye could see, stretched the great Siberian plain, with its unbroken horizon. Hour after hour the same colorless landscape, a lonely peasant's hut, or a collection of squat, little, wooden homesteads the only break in the monotony.

"Omsk made no great impression on us. A small, flat, wooden-housed town, with dirty streets and dirtier inhabitants, Mongolian Tatars and dogs to be met with at every step, German and Austrian prisoners walking about at their will. Various rumors of the destruction of the railway to the west of Irkutsk by the Bolsheviks made us uneasy. There is trouble ahead for you, a sympathetic peasant said.

"On an average we were now making about 15 miles an hour, once or twice we managed 20, but after these spurts the engine would stop suddenly, station or no station, to rally its forces. Somebody laughingly remarked that this was only natural, since our engine had two speeds, 'dead slow' and 'stop.' Once during a prolonged halt a little side-station a game of 'rounders' was suggested. In a few minutes we were outside on the stubby ground, and the next hour or so went by merrily. Our laughter attracted the attention of a goodly number of spectators. One moujik tottered up to an Englishman. 'Excuse me, sir,' he quavered, 'but what are you for a people?'

"We are English," was the answer. 'Ah!' triumphantly, with an emphatic nodding of the head, 'I knew

it. I knew you were not of our people!'

"The days went by happily enough, the children (five, all under 10, and a baby in arms) providing plenty of diversion. One little girl would sit for hours singing in her quaint, baby voice. One of her favorite songs was, 'It's a wong, wong way to Wladivostok. It's a wong way to go!' In the evenings by the uncertain light of a flickering candle we would sit and talk over past events and future possibilities. Many a regret would be voiced for the innumerable 'might-have-beens' of Russia, and, looking on the vast, unpopulated tracts of Siberia, on the immense unexplored forests, our imaginations would call forth this land in the future, and it would rise before us in all its grandeur—a veritable Canada of the East, a land of unlimited possibilities.

"We reached Irkutsk safely; the trouble was evidently further ahead! The town had suffered from the civil war that had swept over it some weeks earlier. Houses were in ruins, many buildings burnt down. On the arrival of a passenger or troop train great confusion reigned on the platform. The Red Guards were hurrying to and fro, jumping in and out of the carriages, peering into all corners. They were on the 'look-out' for Russian officers. 'Any Russian officer found on the Trans-Siberian Railway after Irkutsk is liable to be arrested and shot,' so ran the decree; the Red Guards fearing that the officers, after escaping to Vladivostok, might influence the Allies to begin a movement in the cause of the bourgeoisie against Bolshevism. Some way up the line a long, formidable-looking railway carriage was standing. Its windows were small and iron-barred. This was the 'arestantski' car, in which the officer-prisoners were confined till sentence was passed on them.

"As the train wound round Lake Baikal an old railway-guard joined us for a short distance. The country about Irkutsk, he said, was terribly disturbed. The convicts, now freed, had joined the Bolsheviks, and gangs of these ruffians were pillaging the villages for miles around. All his longings had been stolen. 'They called me a bourgeois,' he said, 'and accused me of aspiring to a chinovnik's (official) post. I, who have served on the line for 27 years, and have been only able to save 1700 rubles (£170) out of my monthly salary of 35 rubles! And now that has gone! We are not allowed to look forward to promotion now, and, he added timidly, as though afraid of hurting our feelings, 'we looked toward the Allies, expecting them to come over and help us free our country from the hands of the oppressor, but during the last days hundreds of French, Belgians, Americans, and English have gone through, flying from us and our sufferings. To whom shall we turn now?' Again that cry—'we had heard the same so often.'

"In Chita, again, the soldiers pushed themselves through our car, glaring suspiciously at us and our luggage, ever seeing runaway officers in our Englishmen. Here we learned that the Manchurian frontier was closed, and in Kamskaya, where the double line from Omsk ceases, we were picked up by a goods train and started on the Amur line for Khabarovsk. On we dragged over mountain and through valley, the immensity and vastness of the Russian Empire striking us forcibly and the deep significance that this, the great highway of the world, must one day hold for the Russians.

"The Amur, still covered with its ice-crust, ran parallel with us nearly the entire route. In the hilly districts gold mines came into view. Chinese coolies were busily turning over and sifting the stony soil. Once a row of barrack-like huts caught our attention, standing solitarily in an open space in the forest—a home for political prisoners, we were told. After Rouchof (a small station named after one of the inaugurators of the railway, who, in 1917, for a few weeks only, was the Minister of the Ways of Communication) came the largest tunnel of the Siberian line. Before reaching Khabarovsk we crossed the Amur by one of the longest river-bridges ever built, consisting of 17 gigantic spans, and said to be 2½ versts in length. A few ships and barges lay silently near the banks. Some blue-shirted Chinese were fishing through holes cut in the ice. On the dirty-looking station a motley crowd had assembled, Chinamen in abundance, Mongolian Tatars, Koreans, Burials, Cossacks, soldiers of every type, peasants, and the usual Russian station officials, now minus their gold braid and shining epaulettes. The mud on the station was ankle-deep. Near the several trains standing in the station Chinamen and shaggy-haired dogs were prowling, vying with each other for the scraps of food thrown with the refuse from the windows.

"It was the morning of April 2 when the train drew slowly into Vladivostok. Exactly 27 days had passed since the commencement of our journey. Our excitement was intense. From the windows we could see across the bay. There, straight before us, strangely majestic in that unusual scene, with their masts towering up into the sky, lay two cruisers. We could see the sailors moving to and fro; we could see—yes! we could see plainly that the hoisted flag on one of them was the Stars and Stripes, and on the other the Union Jack. We, the poor dust-bedecked, dirt-bespattered 'refugees,' turned and looked at each other, and there was a great relief written on our faces.

"Our troubles were ended. We had come home!"

ADDITION TO BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—A million-dollar addition is to be made to the Parliament buildings in Queen's Park. The wing will be built on the east side of the present structure and will follow the lines of the west wing.

IRISH PARTY ASKED TO DEFINE POLICY

Lord Dunraven Seeks a Clear Definition of Nationalist Attitude to Sinn Fein as Basis for Settlement of Irish Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In a letter to The Irish Times briefly examining "the principal contributory causes" of the present situation in Ireland, Lord Dunraven writes in part:

"The people are deceived. It is dinned into their ears that perfidious governments are solely responsible for present conditions—that they and they only are to blame. That is not true. The Nationalist Party is not composed of supermen, and anyone acquainted with political currents on and beneath the surface must be aware of grave tactical mistakes on their part. I am not condoning the crimes of governments; but I do say that, but for mistakes on the part of Ireland, a rational and national solution of the political problem could have been reached long ago. The fact that Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States, and all the Allies are at grips with the enemy of mankind is ignored, and the people are told that the Prime Minister deliberately and maliciously wrecked the convention. That is not true. Of all men he was most anxious that the convention should clearly point the way. I cannot discuss, in the limited space of a letter, these persistent endeavors to fix the whole blame upon governments, but I protest against it. It is hoodwinking the people, is blinding their eyes to realities, and prevents them from considering steps necessary to be taken if Ireland's future is to be secured.

"Ireland has passed through five main stages on the road to ruin. I do not put them in chronological order or with reference to their relative importance, but as they affect the situation now: (1) The conditional rebellion of Northeast Ulster, the condition being the application of an act of Parliament of which they disappeared. (2) The conditional rebellion of Sinn Fein, the condition being the failure of the convention, brought about by causes I need not go into. (3) The resistance to conscription—a claim that people who object to an act of the de facto government have the right to resist it. (4) The fact that resistance to conscription has become involved with Sinn Fein. All that I desire to comment on is the resistance to conscription and the effects upon the Constitutional Nationalist Party of any alliance with Sinn Fein.

"I do not argue about conscription. I have already expressed myself on that point. To my mind, Mr. John Redmond took a sound line in his speech in the House of Commons in basing his objection to conscription on an idea—to be waived in case of necessity. Nobody will deny that necessity can be pleaded now. But that position is abandoned, and popular passion is based upon two theories—that Ireland's personal interests come before the interests of humanity, and that, in accepting conscription, Ireland would be sacrificing those interests. I traverse both those statements—the first is morally wrong, the second is physically false. But I do not argue the case. I only ask those who hold those views to acknowledge their tragic effects upon Ireland's prospects in order that they may be able to consider Ireland's future. An inevitable, and I think every honest Irishman will admit, a natural wave of indignation in Great Britain has been set in motion by the merging Home Rule. England, Scotland, and Wales have made gigantic sacrifices, not for themselves alone, but for the great and sacred cause for which all the Allies are fighting. Ireland refuses to make her fair share of sacrifice for the same cause. The Mansion House Conference, in a truly extraordinary document dispatched for the thousandth time Ireland's historical grievances. I am not arguing whether Ireland's grievances justify her or not, whether the British are wrong, I only ask my countrymen to admit that, in refusing to give equal service and to endure equal privations with England, Scotland, and Wales, they have, rightly or wrongly, justifiably or unjustifiably, blown Home Rule to fragments—for the present. That is the fact. The fragments are alive; Ireland's just claims will come to be recognized; the only question worth considering now is what can be done to piece the fragments together so as to secure that end.

"The way to salvation is open in two directions. Ireland can satisfy her own soul and reestablish herself before the nations by voluntarily contributing her fair proportion of fighting men, and by reverting to constitutional action. She is offered a last chance of voluntary enlistment. Will she take it? We have lately seen an example of German methods in the sinking of Irish fishing boats and the deliberate murder of Irishmen. Can not the people see that what has happened here at home is but a minute presentment of world-wide brutality on sea and land? Can not they realize that men who have sown germs of disease fatal to man and beast abroad would do the same in Ireland if they had the chance? Do they not understand that this titanic struggle between right and wrong cannot be viewed parochially or nationally; that the root of it all—Prussian militarism—must be dug up and destroyed? Are the people so blind as to see that the men who are

our men, our cattle, and our homes, are the men who are fighting and dying in France and Flanders? Ireland has a last chance. Again I ask, will she take it?

"The attitude toward enlistment taken up by Mr. John Redmond at the beginning of the war is, so Mr. Hugh Law assured us, the attitude of the party. But is it? The leader, so far as I can see, denounces agitation against voluntary enlistment, but assures the government that, if they expect active support from the Nationalist Party in their recruiting campaign, they will not get it. I can understand the attitude of men hoping for a German victory under the awful delusion that it would secure an independent Irish republic. The attitude of those who side with the Allies, but are restrained by their horror of conscription, is conceivable. But to desire victory for the Allies and passively to assist their enemies to me is inconceivable. Things have come to such a pass that there can be no facing both ways. He that is not with us is against us. There are but two sides—for the Allies or against them. And there are but two policies, which for shortness may be designated secession and state rights. The difference between those two policies is so absolute that the alliance between the constitutional party and Sinn Fein which was involved in the Anti-Conscription Conference filled me, and I venture to think others who look upon a constitutional Nationalist Party as essential, with dismay.

"Nationalists were, of course, free to take up toward conscription the attitude that their consciences dictated, but, as constitutionalists, they had no right to identify themselves with an unconstitutional party, and they did so. Whether Mr. Dillon and Mr. Devlin attended the conference as representatives of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party, as the communiques stated, or merely accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor, is not material. Mr. Dillon is the leader of the party, and Mr. Devlin is his second in command, and Mr. Hugh Law assured us that their acceptance of the Lord Mayor's invitation met with the cordial approval of the whole party; but it is a distinction without a difference. The conference is Sinn Fein, as a whole; it alluded to the deported Sinn Fein leaders as 'our friends and colleagues.' Every member of it identified himself with Sinn Fein.

"The conference denounced the government for not producing evidence in proof of what it described as a sensational allegation of a German plot. Well, but Mr. Dillon, though in his speech at Ballisborough he strove to defend Sinn Fein against a preposterous charge of conspiracy, admitted that, in its animosity to constitutionalism, Sinn Fein was prepared to accept help from any quarter. The difference between that admission and the Prime Minister's declaration, that not only are they prepared to accept, but have actually asked for help from Germany, is very small.

"But surely no one questions the objects of Sinn Fein? Their policy is honest and open. They desire to establish an independent Irish republic by force of arms. Mr. de Valera has told us that he can produce half a million young men for the purpose. He has sense enough to perceive the folly of action without German assistance; but he lacks the foresight to perceive the awful consequences to Ireland of action of any kind.

"I look upon a constitutional Nationalist Party as essential, and I ask for a clear definition of their attitude toward Sinn Fein. Do they, or do they not, accept the statement of Sinn Fein leaders that their object is to wrench Ireland free from all connection with Great Britain and the Empire? If they do not believe it, it lies with them to prove the statements of the accredited leaders and spokesmen of Sinn Fein. If they do not believe it, they, a party pledged to constitutional reform, are in alliance with a party pledged to secession. The alliance may in theory be confined to one object—resistance to conscription; but the difference between state rights and secession is too distinct to tolerate common action for any purpose. Secession is doomed irrevocably to failure; but it will drag down state rights with it and smother the one beneficial outcome of the convention—the honest endeavor of moderate men of different views to come together, to make a constitutional party, however small, whether represented or unrepresented in Parliament, exists as a nucleus on which the common sense of the country can rally when it has the courage to do so. If constitutionalism is to remain a living force, it must clear itself absolutely from Sinn Fein. The future depends upon a constitutional party not only unconnected with, but antagonistic to, secession."

AUG. 24 IS NEXT REGISTRATION DAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder has issued the following notice:

"All male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before Aug. 24, 1918, must register on Aug. 24, 1918. These men should consult with local draft boards as to how and where they should register."

NEW BOARD OF TRADE ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade has issued an order which imposes certain restrictions on the manufacture and use of cocoa and sweetmeats, and on advertising in connection with such products. The order aims at economizing cardboard and paper by prohibiting extravagant forms of packing and by limiting advertisements. In particular the use of show cards, posters, window bills and packet stiffeners is prohibited except in so far as such cards, etc., are actually in stock with the person displaying the same at the date of the order.

GERMAN INFLUENCE ACTIVE IN MOROCCO

Spanish Government Is Said to Be Disposed to Make Terms With Raisuli, Who Is Reported to Be Paid by Germany

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of August 14.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—There is a small section of the official community in Spain that industriously circulates the suggestion that all is well in Morocco, and that it is only the pessimists, and persons who have special reasons of their own for their extraordinary action, who circulate the strange rumors of unfortunate occurrences in which Raisuli, Abd el Malek and others are alleged to be concerned. Alternately, they say, it all is not quite right now, it will be in the happy mañana that is the perpetual source of Spanish hope and consolation. This attitude must be emphasized, because it is encouraged in high quarters, and it represents a kind of thoughtless, indolent satisfaction and wilful closing of the eyes to most solemn facts, that is at the root of Spanish failure here and in many other places, and which the highest authorities, including the most capable ministers of commerce of the past, have grave doubts about it, while on the other hand the international situation is such that some morning Spain, if she is left to her own resources, may find that her enemies have caused a sudden and extensive diminution in those prospects. As it is, the soothing speeches of the aforesaid persons have been punctuated by alarms and unfortunate occurrences in northern Africa.

"Long since established an Hotel Ritz at Tetuan, and when it happened that the former consul, Señor Lopez Ferrer, traveling in Morocco, passed that way, the president of the Chamber of Commerce gave a lunch in his honor at this establishment. Señor Lopez Ferrer was in a happy mood and after a good meal he declared that it was necessary to root out of Spain the pessimism which they saw being expressed in regard to Morocco affairs. The which, said Señor Lopez Ferrer, were being developed in a patriotic and remunerative way. He said that he had faith in the Spanish Government and called for vivas for España, which were duly given in the most hearty manner.

"Again, though not enough is being done in the military way and to check the Germans and their Moorish rebel friends, preparations are on foot for various exhibition works at Melilla. A committee of the Centros Comerciales Hispano-Marroquinos has recently visited the Minister of Works, Señor Cambo, in Madrid, to discuss with him what are described as important questions concerning the development of Spanish interests in Morocco. The Barcelona Senator, Señor Ricardo Ramos, invited Señor Cambo to accept the honorary presidency of the committee which is controlling the fair of national products now being organized in the permanent exhibition buildings of Melilla. They handed to the Minister a detailed report of the number of exhibitors, the nature of the products to be exhibited, and a number of photographs of the exhibition buildings, as to which Señor Ramos gave an interesting account, and told Señor Cambo of the progress that had been made with Spanish propaganda in those parts and through such means. All expressed themselves as very satisfied with the state of Morocco.

"Just about this time news came through of new endeavors by the Germans in the French zone, with the repercussions that such inevitably have upon the rebel Moors in the Spanish zone, stimulated unceasingly by the German agents. A number of papers which had been written by a German agent, who signed himself Hermann, to Abd el Malek were intercepted by the French authorities. They announced that a new German offensive in France was about to begin, and gave instructions that the Beni Warin tribesmen were to set themselves in movement against the French troops, the times being particularly favorable for such operations. It was further stated in this document that all the Muhammadans had one head only, who was the Kaiser, Hadji Gulloum, who, the conqueror of France, was about to free Morocco. Abd el Malek, who had been receiving supplies through the Spanish zone, now began to spend his money more freely than ever, and gave 1000 francs to each of his adherents. The Moors believed what they were told, and were happy ac-

cordingly, but since then they have formed regrets; French operations, which were undertaken by General Aubert in these parts, having been entirely successful, the Innauen valley and others contiguous to it having been completely cleared, and the communication between Morocco and Algeria via Taza being well secured. The French are now preparing to administer a decisive check to Abd el Malek personally and to break up this section of the German endeavor.

"Soon afterward reports reached the Spanish zone of a tremendous fire that had taken place at Fez which is believed to have been the work of the Germans. There are evidences that it was due to incendiaries and was not accidental, for it began at four points of the great Kaisaria bazaar simultaneously, and certainly no other than German agents would have planned incendiaryism here and in such circumstances on such a plan. There was terrible destruction in the heart of the city, about 9000 square yards of property including 1000 shops being ruined. It is reported that nearly half of the stocks of silk, cotton and candies in Fez and enormous quantities of native goods have been destroyed. Fez generally was asleep at the time the fire began in the early morning. The object was evidently, by means of appalling destruction, to which the French were blamed, to cause a revulsion of Moorish feeling against the French, but here again the plan went wrong, for the French earned the gratitude and admiration of the natives for the magnificent manner in which they coped with the conflagration and especially for the way in which they stopped it at the very doors of the Carouine Mosque and the famous sanctuary of Mulai Idriss which is one of the biggest and most venerated in Northern Africa, more than 1000 years old, and the loss of which might have had serious political consequences in the region. This is the biggest disaster with which Fez has been inflicted for some centuries, but the effort and the attitude of the French in regard to it create the best impression.

"A few days later some other news reached Madrid concerning affairs in the Spanish zone, and it was much less reassuring. Spanish news rarely compares well with the French. One of the newspapers, generally accused of a little Germanophilism and certainly one that is never an alarmist in regard to Morocco, published a statement to the effect that persons who had just arrived from Tangier had communicated to them the news that all the Spanish and the native police forces that had been posted at Arzila, Larache and Alcazar had been concentrated at Regasa. All the peninsula troops were under similar orders, but when the rancho or camp had been prepared to receive this army, the assembly of which had created a feeling of deep apprehension, orders were received from the High Commissioner suspending the mobilization and stopping the proceedings. General Barrera, and the various sections of the forces returning to their respective headquarters three days later. But according to this information there is really no change in the situation, and it is believed in Tangier that the suspension of the military effort contemplated is due to a determination to parley with Raisuli, of whom it is said publicly—and the Moors appear to be particularly pleased to spread the report—that all that has recently occurred has been due to his movements and intentions.

"On the same day that this concentration of force occurred at Regasa, four Spanish soldiers disappeared from the camp at Melisa. Some days later their leather belts, cut to pieces, were found on the outskirts of the place, but nothing more has been heard of the men, and nothing is known of their fate. There are rumors among the Moors that one day soon a "great event" will take place, but that all will depend on whether the demands of Raisuli are satisfied. They say that Spain is evidently disposed to do its best to make terms with Raisuli as is indicated by the withdrawal of the troops from Regasa.

"This is disturbing news. The mobilization at Regasa was looked upon as a Spanish demonstration, and a firm intention to treat the problem in the only way in which it can and should be treated. There was some mystery as to the sudden winding up of this effort. Now it is stated, and is generally believed in Morocco, that it is due to the Spanish decision to make another effort to treat with the former brigand who has been receiving \$20,000 a month from the Spanish Government and is daily working for the Germans contrary to all Spanish interests.

"The Ben Warin tribesmen were to set themselves in movement against the French troops, the times being particularly favorable for such operations. It was further stated in this document that all the Muhammadans had one head only, who was the Kaiser, Hadji Gulloum, who, the conqueror of France, was about to free Morocco. Abd el Malek, who had been receiving supplies through the Spanish zone, now began to spend his money more freely than ever, and gave 1000 francs to each of his adherents. The Moors believed what they were told, and were happy ac-

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cordingly, but since then they have formed regrets; French operations, which were undertaken by General Aubert in these parts, having been entirely successful, the Innauen valley and others contiguous to it having been completely cleared, and the communication between Morocco and Algeria via Taza being well secured. The French are now preparing to administer a decisive check to Abd el Malek personally and to break up this section of the German endeavor.

"Soon afterward reports reached the Spanish zone of a tremendous fire that had taken place at Fez which is believed to have been the work of the Germans. There are evidences that it was due to incendiaries and was not accidental, for it began at four points of the great Kaisaria bazaar simultaneously, and certainly no other than German agents would have planned incendiaryism here and in such circumstances on such a plan. There was terrible destruction in the heart of the city, about 9000 square yards of property including 1000 shops being ruined. It is reported that nearly half of the stocks of silk, cotton and candies in Fez and enormous quantities of native goods have been destroyed. Fez generally was asleep at the time the fire began in the early morning. The object was evidently, by means of appalling destruction, to which the French were blamed, to cause a revulsion of Moorish feeling against the French, but here again the plan went wrong, for the French earned the gratitude and admiration of the natives for the magnificent manner in which they coped with the conflagration and especially for the way in which they stopped it at the very doors of the Carouine Mosque and the famous sanctuary of Mulai Idriss which is one of the biggest and most venerated in Northern Africa, more than 1000 years old, and the loss of which might have had serious political consequences in the region. This is the biggest disaster with which Fez has been inflicted for some centuries, but the effort and the attitude of the French in regard to it create the best impression.

"A few days later some other news reached Madrid concerning affairs in the Spanish zone, and it was much less reassuring. Spanish news rarely compares well with the French. One of the newspapers, generally accused of a little Germanophilism and certainly one that is never an alarmist in regard to Morocco, published a statement to the effect that persons who had just arrived from Tangier had communicated to them the news that all the Spanish and the native police forces that had been posted at Arzila, Larache and Alcazar had been concentrated at Regasa. All the peninsula troops were under similar orders, but when the rancho or camp had been prepared to receive this army, the assembly of which had created a feeling of deep apprehension, orders were received from the High Commissioner suspending the mobilization and stopping the proceedings. General Barrera, and the various sections of the forces returning to their respective headquarters three days later. But according to this information there is really no change in the situation, and it is believed in Tangier that the suspension of the military effort contemplated is due to a determination to parley with Raisuli, of whom it is said publicly—and the Moors appear to be particularly pleased to spread the report—that all that has recently occurred has been due to his movements and intentions.

"On the same day that this concentration of force occurred at Regasa, four Spanish soldiers disappeared from the camp at Melisa. Some days later their leather belts, cut to pieces, were found on the outskirts of the place, but nothing more has been heard of the men, and nothing is known of their fate. There are rumors among the Moors that one day soon a "great event" will take place, but that all will depend on whether the demands of Raisuli are satisfied. They say that Spain is evidently disposed to do its best to make terms with Raisuli as is indicated by the withdrawal of the troops from Regasa.

"This is disturbing news. The mobilization at Regasa was looked upon as a Spanish demonstration, and a firm intention to treat the problem in the only way in which it can and should be treated. There was some mystery as to the sudden winding up of this effort. Now it is stated, and is generally believed in Morocco, that it is due to the Spanish decision to make another effort to treat with the former brigand who has been receiving \$20,000 a month from the Spanish Government and is daily working for the Germans contrary to all Spanish interests.

"The Ben Warin tribesmen were to set themselves in movement against the French troops, the times being particularly favorable for such operations. It was further stated in this document that all the Muhammadans had one head only, who was the Kaiser, Hadji Gulloum, who, the conqueror of France, was about to free Morocco. Abd el Malek, who had been receiving supplies through the Spanish zone, now began to spend his money more freely than ever, and gave 1000 francs to each of his adherents. The Moors believed what they were told, and were happy ac-

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 218)

Protecting Children From Bad Films
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial, "Films and the Child," in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor for July 17, recalls to mind an incident which occurred last winter.

A well-known book was screened by a leading Pacific Coast picture house. The play was widely advertised and some of the teachers of the public schools advised their pupils to see it. I took one of my children. The theater was full of little folks, mostly. Only a portion of the story was shown, more being promised for the future. To fill out the program other films were screened, among them being a reel of what was probably intended to be French comedy, but which was really a studio play reeking with suggestiveness.

What a terrible responsibility some one was assuming in permitting such a picture to be shown before thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of impressionable children! And where did the responsibility lie? A letter to the manager of the theater brought no response. The secretary of the local Film Censoring Board said that the board censored only those films which had not been passed upon by the National Board of Film Censors, and that as the picture had not been submitted to the local board, it had undoubtedly been passed by the national board. I understand that the members of the national board are chosen by the motion picture producers, and that those interests have fought all efforts to secure legislation looking toward a higher standard of pictures.

I have observed no genuine inclination on the part of the producers to raise the standard of their pictures. A visit to a popular film theater convinces one that a great many persons are still pleased with pictures of questionable moral value. As you say in your editorial, "the greatest caution on the part of the parent is frequently unavailing," and it seems that the only course open to the conscientious parent is to taboo the moving picture theater until society shall more fully awaken to its duty to childhood.

(Signed) GUY W. HOLDEN.
Riverside, Cal.

(No. 220)

Knitting for Soldiers
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Seeking for information as to why such an article as written in the Literary Digest for July 6, 1918, the subject of which is "Why Not to Knit," I inclose under separate cover a copy of the same for I cannot bring myself to feel that "wool is wasted" by hand-knitting as Mr. Dale believes when he is quoted as saying "Stop this hand-knitting." Being one of thousands of women in this country who feel the call to service for the country, and try to do our bit by knitting for our boys "over there" in ministering to their physical comforts, I have made inquiry and find the Red Cross are asking now for more and more of the knitted garments, so there surely must be need of them.

(Signed) ANNA C. JONES.
San Rafael, Cal., Aug. 5, 1918.

NON-PARTISAN TEST FOR CONGRESSMEN

Theodore Roosevelt Indorses Campaign for Those Candidates Only of Demonstrated Loyalty and Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"No man should be elected to Congress on any ticket unless he is 100 per cent American and unless he believes in fighting this war through with all possible energy and speed until we win a complete and overwhelming victory," said Col. Theodore Roosevelt, indorsing the nation-wide campaign of the National Security League to assure the election to Congress this fall of men of demonstrated loyalty and ability.

"Nor should he be elected unless he will stand for the kind of peace which will mean not only liberty for ourselves, but for all other well-behaved people; and this means the break-up of both the Austrian and Turkish empires. Finally, he should be a man who can be trusted to make good his words by his deeds, and there should be no possible suspicion of his having shirked his duty or having permitted his own kinsfolk to shirk their duty about going to war. It is the fighting men at the front who really count in this contest, and no man is fit to represent them at home who does not show by his acts that he himself would, if he could, be over there with them; that he would be glad and proud to have his sons among them, and that he will not directly or indirectly encourage any human being to shirk his duty."

Alton B. Parker, honorary vice-president of the league, expressed his views as follows: "Every man who sympathizes in the slightest degree with our enemies should be defeated for representative in Congress, no matter which party organization lends its name to his candidacy. Moreover, he will be, for sympathy can no more be hidden than the lighted candle."

"This expression of opinion from these two gentlemen is evidence of the absolute non-partisan nature of our campaign," said Charles D. Orth, chairman of the National Security League's Congressional Campaign Committee, in making public the statement.

VICTOR L. BERGER CONTINUES ATTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Although under indictment for alleged violation of the Espionage Act, because of anti-war statements published in the Milwaukee Leader, a Socialist organ of which he is editor, Victor L. Berger continues to publish editorials under his name, no less caustic than many of the utterances for which he was indicted. On Aug. 9, one of Mr. Berger's editorials read in part: "When the world war broke out in 1914, our plutocracy was involved, with about \$5,000,000,000 on the side of the 'Entente' and with about \$1,000,000,000 on the side of the Central Powers. There was a good deal more money in question on the Allies' side than on the other. Our capitalist class took up with the cause of the Allies at once, and as a matter of fact, took up that cause long before the war commenced. But if anybody says that this is a capitalist war and that our national administration is under the thumb of Wall Street, the Administration will land on him with the 'Department of Justice'—the 'secret service'—the post office and a few other departments. Therefore, I wind up this article with the cautious statement: Maybe our administration is so touchy on this subject because it is so innocent."

THE UKRAINIAN ELEMENT IN SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland.—A correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung has obtained from an emissary sent straight from Siberia to the government at Kiev a statement concerning the Ukrainian element in Siberia, concerning which, the correspondent observes, very little has been known hitherto, although it appears destined to play a certain rôle in the reorganization of Siberia.

"In most of the departments of Western Siberia and in some of those in Eastern Siberia there exist," his informant said, "numerous groups or colonies of Ukrainians, the population of which amounts in all to some one and a half millions. These colonies, several of which are more than a century old, were founded by emigrants from the Ukraine in search of arable land which they obtained in Siberia for nothing, or by descendants of the many Ukrainians deported to Siberia for political reasons. These colonies, scattered over the entire country, have kept themselves, in the midst of the native population, free from contamination of any kind, and speak the language and preserve the customs of the Ukraine."

"Since the revolution the Siberian Ukrainians, who have remained very devoted to their fatherland, have organized themselves in order to defend their national interests and have formed local (Spilka) and district (Rada) political bodies with a central rada at Omsk. Under the Bolshevik régime the Ukrainians of Siberia have gone through a serious crisis. Officially they have not been molested, but as the Bolsheviks suspected them of favoring reactionary ideas they have been submitted to all kinds of abuses in the form of requisitions, thefts, and even murder, so that they cherish a violent hatred of the Bol-

sheviki, and the two groups are extremely hostile to one another.

"The central rada and all the other Ukrainian organizations want to arrange for the return of their populations to the home country and to secure arable land for them there, and if that proves impossible they want to organize themselves as completely independent colonies, and to establish close relations between themselves and a Ukraine independent of any other state. That is, they desire to break off all relations with the old Russia, and not to fall again under the sway of the Bolsheviks. Several deputations from the Siberian Ukrainians have already gone to Kiev to discuss these questions with the Ukrainian Government. They hope to be recognized as an independent state, and demand the dispatch to them of consuls from the Ukraine, a point to which they attach great importance. One such consul is already stationed at Omsk."

SWITZERLAND AND CENTRAL EMPIRES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The intention on the part of the Central Powers to reintroduce their merchandise in the allied countries, after the war, through neutral countries and under a neutral disguise, is frequently voiced in commercial circles in both Germany and Austria-Hungary. Economists of prominence advocate this "commercial mimicry," as it has been called, and advise the exporters of the Central Empires to use this means, not as a permanent system, but as an advantageous and cautious way in which again to accustom their present enemies to the goods "made in Germany" or "made in Austria." Ethical scruples, they state, should not bar them from adopting this plan.

The advocates of such a policy of commercial camouflage are, however, opposed by those who seem to have learned, at least in a degree, the lessons of this war. These are against any furtherance of the export trade based, on the one hand, by a deception of the foreign consumer and, on the other hand, by a misuse of the friendship of neutral neighbors.

As far as Switzerland is concerned, this policy of "commercial mimicry" has little chance of success. In the first place, the present import and export regulations require the furnishing of a certificate of origin, and in the second place the Swiss business man or manufacturer does not lend himself to this kind of work. While it cannot be denied that foreign business firms, who have established themselves in Switzerland, have always found Swiss directors, so as to conceal to some extent the nationality of the concern, it is well known throughout the republic that the investment of any foreign capital in Switzerland must first be sanctioned by the government of the country from which that capital emanates. Therefore, when, for instance, Germany invests capital in certain Swiss industries, or establishes industrial, financial, or literary enterprises in Switzerland, it is impossible to dissociate such steps from the German Government, and as is evident from the daily press, public opinion in Switzerland is now sufficiently enlightened so as not to be deceived by these commercial maneuvers.

SWISS WOMEN AND THE WORLD CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland.—The attitude of Swiss women in the present world crisis is reflected in the resolution passed at the general meeting of the Swiss Association for Woman Suffrage recently held in Berne. "The meeting voices the wish that at the occasion of every new economic conference at which may be decided the fate of our country, the women of Switzerland manifest by various means (posters, leaflets, public meetings) their firm determination to bear all the sacrifices, rather than abandon that on which rests the economic and political independence of our country."

When Mr. Fazy recently accused the women of Geneva of preferring material things to the success of an idea, he was promptly rebuked, with dignity but with firmness in a resolution passed by a meeting of the Genevese Association for Woman Suffrage. This resolution calls Mr. Fazy's judgment hasty and inspired by Realpolitik, and points to the resolution passed by the Swiss Association for Woman Suffrage (the resolution quoted above) as expressing the opinion and the patriotism of the Genevese suffragists.

CHICAGO EAGER TO GET MORE WAR ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Efforts are being made in Chicago to get the United States Government to place more war orders here. Thousands of men have been sent to the Eastern and Southern munition factories, it is pointed out, where it has become a perplexing problem to find houses for them, while in Chicago there are many vacant houses and flats. Chicago is also located near the coal mines and raw materials needed in manufacture and is one of the greatest railroad centers in the world. Freight congestion has not reached a point where it would interfere with the handling of government shipments, it is further argued.

SEED WHEAT TO BE PROVIDED
WICHITA, Kan.—At a meeting here of representatives of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas plans for providing seed wheat for farmers of the four states, through government loans, were perfected. Leon M. Eastbrook, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was present. Five million dollars has been set aside by the United States Government to lend to farmers in these states who are unable to buy seed wheat.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

Annual August Fur Sale

10

Ending Saturday, August 31
Days More

We have sent out thousands of our illustrated circulars, but of course we could not reach everyone—consequently we wish to state that every one of the model furs described in the circular will be on sale in all sizes during the next ten days. The same complete stock with which the sale started will continue during these ten days.

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Skunk Collar, Cuffs and Border.
August Sale Price **298.00**
November Sale Price 350.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, 45 inches long.
August Sale Price **198.00**
November Sale Price 245.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Beaver Collar and Cuffs.
August Sale Price **258.00**
November Sale Price 295.00

HUDSON SEAL SET
August Sale Price **47.00**
November Price 60.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, 40 inches long.
August Sale Price **188.00**
November Price 225.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs.
August Sale Price **269.00**
November Price 315.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs, 42 inches long.
August Sale Price **229.00**
November Price 265.00

NATURAL NUTRIA COAT
36 inches long.
August Sale Price **137.00**
November Price 175.00

NATURAL OR TAUPE SQUIRREL COAT
36 inches long.
August Sale Price **289.00**
November Price 335.00

MOLE COAT
With Taupe Kit Fox Collar, Cuffs and Border.
August Sale Price **365.00**
November Price 425.00

NATURAL NUTRIA COAT
45 inches long.
August Sale Price **179.00**
November Price 225.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT
45 inches long. Collar and Cuffs of Hudson Seal, Nutria and Raccoon.
August Sale Price **142.00**
November Price 185.00

TAUPE, LUCILLE OR DOVE GRAY WOLF SET
August Sale Price **78.00**
November Price 100.00

NATURAL RACCOON SET
August Sale Price **43.00**
November Price 58.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs.
August Sale Price **375.00**
November Price 450.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Taupe Nutria Collar, Cuffs and Border.
August Sale Price **158.00**
November Price 182.50

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, 36 inches long.
August Sale Price **167.00**
November Price 200.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT
Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural or Taupe Squirrel Collar.
August Sale Price **187.00**
November Price 225.00

NATURAL RACCOON COAT
45 inches long.
August Sale Price **186.00**
November Price 225.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT
30 inches long.
August Sale Price **84.00**
November Price 105.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT
36 inches long.
August Sale Price **97.00**
November Price 125.00

TAUPE MUSKRAT COAT
45 inches long.
August Sale Price **178.00**
November Price 215.00

KOLINSKY CAPE STOLE
August Sale Price **179.00**
November Price 225.00

ERMINE CAPE
August Sale Price **485.00**
November Price 575.00

HUDSON SEAL COATEE
With Natural or Taupe Squirrel Collar and Cuffs.
August Sale Price **198.00**
November Price 235.00

NATURAL MINK COATEE
August Sale Price **365.00**
November Price 450.00

MOLE SET
August Sale Price **87.00**
November Price 115.00

MOLE SET
August Sale Price **98.00**
November Price 130.00

Advantages of Purchasing Your Furs Now

Prices during the August Fur Sale cannot be duplicated after the 31st of August.

Furs purchased now will be stored free until December 1st. Purchases made during August will appear on statements rendered November 1st.

The styles are absolutely correct for the season 1918 and 1919. Every article bears the Chandler & Co. label, which assures you of perfection in quality, style, workmanship.

The August Fur Sale

Presents the First Choice of the Season's Skins. The choicest of the season's pelts made up by the most skilled workers.

Every piece in this Fur Event fashioned from only the most perfectly matched pelts obtainable—the first pick of the market, which cannot, of course, be duplicated later in the season.

TAUPE NUTRIA SET
August Sale Price **49.00**
November Price 65.00

NATURAL NUTRIA SET
August Sale Price **43.00**
November Price 60.00

KAMCHATKA BLUE OR TAUPE FOX SET
August Sale Price **89.00**
November Price 120.00

GEORGETTE FOX SET
August Sale Price **138.00**
November Price 175.00

BLACK FOX SET
August Sale Price **68.00**
November Price 95.00

JAP CROSS FOX SET
August Sale Price **43.00**
November Price 57.50

SKUNK SET
August Sale Price **148.00**
November Price 185.00

SKUNK SET
August Sale Price **89.00**
November Price 115.00

TAUPE OR LUCILLE WOLF SET
August Sale Price **63.00**
November Price 85.00

BLACK OR TAUPE LYNX SET
August Sale Price **85.00**
November Price 120.00

NATURAL MINK SET
August Sale Price **185.00**
November Price 225.00

HUDSON SEAL SET
Seal Dyed Muskrat.
August Sale Price **47.00**
November Price 60.00

Coats

An English Top Coat Style in heather shades, soft, heavy jersey—a real comfortable garment to wear now, and later.

Very becoming style bordering just a little on the military—buttons up high. Deep inserted pleat in back gives desired fullness. New odd patch pockets—and very reasonably priced.

35.00

New coats are coming daily, and we are already showing a great number including bolivias, Evoras, Peluchias and crystal cords and suedes.

Suits

New Tailored Models

Rich looking suits in soft Melton Cloth and Oxford—suits that will undoubtedly sell quickly this fall, for they show beautiful tailoring. One with a 32-inch coat has inverted back pleat and is lined with soft messaline to match. The skirt is strictly tailored. In all the fall colorings.

45.00

Afternoon Dresses

117 dresses of the finer quality—dresses that have been marked down.

Formerly 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00

22.50 and 29.50

CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES, beaded and pleated.
WASHABLE SATIN DRESSES, shirt-waist styles.
GEORGETTE DRESSES, braided.
LACE DINNER DRESSES, in white and cream.
CUSTOM MADE GEORGETTE DRESSES.
EVENING DRESSES of net and taffeta.

Fine Silk Waists

500 in Crepe de Chine and Georgette

Slip-over and low neck models with trimmings of imitation filet lace—dainty vals—and hand embroideries or beadings. In pastel shades—flesh and white.

Values 5.75, 6.50 and 7.50

Price **3.95** each

GEORGETTE CREPE WAISTS in dress and semi-dress models

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS in tailored and semi-dress models

ALL SIZES are represented in the lot

QUALITY OF MATERIAL QUITE EXCEPTIONAL in every waist

QUALITY OF WORKMANSHIP is identical with waists we are selling at higher prices

STYLES ARE EXCELLENT—some showing early fall features.

One of our very best manufacturers who makes some of our best running numbers in Georgette crepe and crepe de chine, stated that he had about 200 waists in the pastel shades that he had not disposed of, and that he did not know what to do with them, as they were really an added lot.

We told him if he would make

up five hundred waists in all, so that there would be two hundred in colors and three hundred in flesh and white, that we would take the entire lot—regular selling prices \$5.75, \$6.50 and \$7.50—to sell for **\$3.95**. He considered it for a while, then took our offer. It is simply an unlooked-for lot. The entire 500 waists will go on sale **WEDNESDAY**

Silk Skirts

There are only thirty, but they are of the exceptional quality of materials of which silk skirts are made.

Italian silk, Khaki Kool, Pongee, Tricolette—There are a number of styles, in fact the thirty skirts are odd pieces, hence the prices. They were originally 15.00, 18.00 to 20.00. All are priced,

10.00

Also a quantity of gabardine, pique and tub skirts that were formerly about 3.00. Will be on sale at **1.50**.

Corsets

A Beautiful Elvira Model

Every woman wants to be fitted to the proper corset before she thinks of trying on a new suit for fall. And the careful attention of Chandler & Co.'s corset department will insure that the fitting is correctly done.

This "Elvira" model is in fancy pink broche, low bust and long skirt. It will unquestionably be one of the leading fall models at

4.95

Misses' Dresses

There are twenty-five afternoon and street dresses marked down because they are in broken lots. Originally 25.00, 29.00, 35.00, for

19.50

CHIFFON TAFFETA in our own correct styles.

GEORGETTE CREPE DRESSES, embroidered tunics.

FANCY TAFFETA DRESSES, with panel fronts.

COLORS are navy, copen and gray. MODELS are all newest and most becoming.

Inexpensive Silk Dresses

Including a lot of two-piece silk suits crepe de chine dresses, and Taffeta Suits. Value 15.00, 17.50, 19.50.

13.75

TAFFETA DRESSES in tunic style.
CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES
TWO-PIECE TAFFETA SUITS, in tailored styles.
TAFFETA DRESSES in waist lines.
SUITS OF TAFFETA in dress styles and suit styles.

Several Hundred Pieces Altogether

These are only marked down because most of them are in depleted lots and it is the end of the season. We endeavor to close everything out at the end of the season.

WATER-POWER BILL A WAR MEASURE

It Is Designed to Increase the Production of United States Industries, Conserve Coal, Cut Freight Tonnage, Move Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An emergency water-power bill authorizing the President to spend \$200,000,000 for the purpose of construction, acquisition and the operation of plants, and especially designed for the erection of super-power stations at coal mines, was introduced in the House on Monday by Representative Sims, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. The bill is an emergency measure, indorsed by the Administration and designed to overcome some grave handicaps from which the country is suffering at the present time. Another water-power bill is the unfinished business before the House, but this latter bill is not essentially a war measure, and is not closely connected with the prosecution of the war, so that it is likely that Representative Sims will ask unanimous consent that the new bill be disposed of first.

The purposes of the new bill are fivefold: Increased production of power available for war industries and shipyards; economy in the consumption of fuel; reduction in the railroad freight load, especially in the coal load; increased production in metallurgical coke, toluene and ammoniacal liquor, all recovered from coal; electrification of congested railroads.

"We are facing," said Chairman Sims in introducing the bill, "a power shortage which is, for some time past has been, acute, and which is hampering our program of essential war production. So this measure authorizes the President to erect super-power stations at the coal stations and at other points where he may deem them necessary, or to extend financial aid to persons or corporations about to do so, and is, therefore, designed to secure results of tremendous immediate and ultimate value to America."

"The greatest immediate need is perhaps that of the munitions factories and the shipyards for additional power which cannot be supplied by the existing supply companies, but the most economical and efficient means of producing power will decrease the amount of fuel to be transported by the railroads, and in turn make possible, at an early date, the electrification of the railroad lines, which Director-General McAdoo declared for only a few days ago. Further, the development of the proposed water-power stations will directly promote the production of explosives, as the proper utilization of coal will yield by-products which, in the ordinary method of steam production by burning coal under boilers, are wasted."

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAFFIC INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—While the river traffic revival plans are taking form, private ownership is steadily increasing the number of packets and barges on the Mississippi of the port of St. Louis. Recently, the Julia Belle Swain, a four-cylinder boat, was put in the St. Louis-Alton trade. The Lee Line is placing another boat in commission and the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company has placed two new packets on the Mississippi between St. Louis and Quincy. The river front is busier this season than it has been for years. In the meanwhile the government is collecting a fleet of steamers and barges to be put in service in September and the municipal docks and terminals being erected by the municipality in North St. Louis are being pushed to completion.

OKLAHOMA SENDING MEN FOR WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma is sending from two to four carloads of laborers each day to various war industries for government work, according to Claude Connally, State Labor Commissioner and director of the United States Employment Service for Oklahoma. Recently more than 1000 workmen were sent to Nashville, Tenn., and to Lee Hall, Va., from Oklahoma. Unskilled laborers are being used at Lee Hall in cantonment work.

Mr. Connally is finding it easy to recruit common laborers in Oklahoma because of conditions that have prevailed for the past two years over practically all of Western and Southwestern Oklahoma. Many farmers have been compelled to seek employment because of failure to raise a crop sufficient to keep their families until another harvest. Many of these are enlisting in government war work through the United States employment service.

STATES CONFER ON COMING WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—State chairmen of the Liberty Loan organization and women chairmen of the women's Liberty Loan organization of the eighth federal reserve district met here recently for a general consultation on the effective handling of the fourth Liberty Loan. The meeting was called by reserve officials and was presided over by Thomas K. Smith of St. Louis,

acting for the general chairman, W. R. Compton. Representatives from Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Missouri were present. It was decided that all competition between the men's and women's organizations shall be eliminated in the next campaign. Both are to work in harmony and in cooperation. Each county shall be the unit and shall determine how the credit for the sale of the bonds is to be given. There has been much rivalry between the men's and the women's organizations in the preceding loans.

AMERICAN BOAT RAMS SUBMARINE

Captain, in Report of Supposed Sinking, Says He Ignored Protestations of German Crew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department is informed that the captain of an American steamer reports that his vessel rammed a submarine about 9:30 p. m. on Aug. 17 near Winter Quarter Shoals off the Virginia coast. The captain stated that the submarine was struck on her port bow, bringing her alongside. The crew of the submarine hailed his ship, saying they were friends. The voices, he says, had a strong German accent. Replying that they were no friends of his, the captain says he left on his course. The steamer now is in port with a badly damaged bow and a quantity of water in her hold. The captain thinks he sank the submarine.

Tanker Sinks U-Boat

Member of Crew Tells of Battle in Atlantic Waters

AN ATLANTIC PORT—A 400-foot enemy submarine was sunk by the gun crew of a British tanker, according to an officer of the tanker, which reached here on Monday night. The tale of the battle between the tanker and U-boat was told by John Crosby, chief mate of the former.

"The second mate was on the bridge about 3 o'clock in the afternoon," he said. "There was never a sound of any craft around, but he caught the streak made by a torpedo coming toward the tanker. The ship was thrown off her course and the torpedo missed by a few feet. Another torpedo went by us. Then the submarine came out of the water with her guns ready. She was all of 400 feet long and could make 17 knots an hour. She opened up with her guns and the fight started. I was acting as spotter for the gunner. Our twenty-sixth shot took the submarine right. I am sure our shot destroyed the enemy craft."

British Officer Released

AN ATLANTIC PORT—After having been held captive aboard the German submarine which sank his steamer, off the New England coast last week, Captain Evans of the British steamer Penistone was landed at this port on Monday, along with the crew of the Norwegian steamer San Jose, which was sunk by the U-boat on Saturday while bound from Norway for New York.

LEAGUE PROPOSES CITY-OWNED LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Citizens Referendum League is ready to launch a campaign to bring about municipal ownership of the local street railways. The proposed ordinance will be introduced soon. If it fails of passage in the Board of Aldermen, the league will use its machinery to gather signatures of 5 per cent of the registered voters and call a special election. The league claims that it should be possible to operate the cars for a three-cent fare, with one cent extra for transfers. The present fare is six cents.

City Commissioner Nolte says the plan is impossible, as St. Louis cannot finance the company or guarantee to pay the \$58,000,000 in outstanding bonds unless the limitations of the constitution relating to bonded indebtedness are removed. Recently Richard McCulloch, president of the United Railways, expressed in the company journal opinions favorable to public ownership of his lines as did J. D. Mortimer of the North American Company, holders of the United Railways, in a recent utterance in the East.

VALUE OF NEGRO TRAINING PROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The war is bringing home to southerners the truth that one trained man is worth two untrained ones, whether they be white or black, and the South is showing a correspondingly increased interest in the technical education and mechanical training of her Negroes, according to B. C. Caldwell, formerly president of the Louisiana State Normal School at Natchitoches, and now one of the leading workers for industrial education among the Negroes of the South.

Dr. Caldwell has just returned from Eastern cities, where he has been attending the administration of the Smith-Hughes fund for the industrial training of negroes, and also to the Slater and Jeanes funds, also used for the industrial education of Negroes. "The condition of the colored man and woman is better now than it ever has been," said Dr. Caldwell. "I am glad that I left the ordinary and traveled lines of education to take up this work, for southerners, for the first time, are being brought by the war to a realization that the trained workman, be he white or black, is worth two of his fellows, who are untrained."

INQUIRY BEGUN ON LARGE CONTRACTS

Charge Made That the Number of Firms to Which Work on Army Cantonments Was Awarded Was Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation of alleged irregularities in connection with the construction of cantonments began on Tuesday before the Senate military subcommittee of which Senator McKellar is chairman. These hearings are held in connection with statements that have reached various members of Congress to the effect that the cantonment construction division of the Council of National Defense strictly limited the number of contracting firms to which work on the cantonments was given. The alleged charge is something in the nature of nepotism and favoritism, but the developments so far are not such as to justify any statement of fact.

The head of the committee whose conduct is now under investigation is Colonel Starrett, formerly connected with a large contracting firm in New York. It appears that a brother of Colonel Starrett is the president of another firm which secured large contracts. Allegations made are to the effect that independent contractors could not secure contracts and that the firms which got them made enormous sums of money.

It is, of course, inevitable that some contractors should have been disappointed, and it is equally clear that most of those who have protested against the methods pursued by what they call the Starrett committee were not well known in the building world. On the other hand, the construction work was often so urgent that only those contractors who could produce quick results could be considered. In forming any judgment on the allegations pending before the military committee it is necessary to keep steadily in view the fact that in a scramble for contracts there was inevitably disappointment.

Only one witness has so far testified before the committee. Harry F. Hann, a contractor of Winston Salem, stated that after he had executed a contract for construction of Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C., it was decided greatly to enlarge the camp and the new contract was not given him, but to another concern. The change in contractors had cost the government \$100,000,000, he testified.

SERVICE SECTIONS SPEED UP SHIP WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Exceptionally effective work in the way of speeding up merchant ship production for the Emergency Fleet Corporation is being done by the supply and national service sections of the American Shipping Board, for which this city is headquarters of a territory embracing all or portions of several states.

Some 90 regular workers and many volunteers are required to handle the Youngstown district work. The volunteers are speakers who address industrial workers under the auspices of the service section, for the improvement of their morale and the development of the highest possible degree of cooperation between employer and employee. European battle-field veterans also make talks frequently. The supply section has to do with the placing of orders, production and delivery of ship materials.

Scores of meetings already have been held in the district by the service section, and many more are planned. The district territory embraces all of Ohio, western New York, including Buffalo and western Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh. Youngstown was chosen headquarters of the district, owing to its heavy production of ship materials, especially steel plates, of which its output is said to be in excess of 10 per cent of that of the entire country, and also owing to its geographical location in the big tri-state territory. The entire fifth floor of the municipal building here was commandeered for the sections.

SKIP-STOP PLAN FOR MISSOURI RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Application has been filed with the Public Service Commission for Missouri by Wallace Crossley, Federal Fuel Administrator for the State, to put into effect a "skip-stop" schedule on the street railways of St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Joplin and Springfield. Notices have been issued by the commission to these cities and to the street railways and a reply is asked within 10 days. The petition declares that in the general plan of war conservation of power and light that there is no feature that will bring about a more marked saving of coal than this plan of operating street railways. It is planned to bring about the change in all parts of the State by Sept. 1. J. A. Whitlow, administrative engineer, who estimates that the skip-stop plan will save from 10 to 15 per cent of the coal now used in developing street railway power. The plan was tried out in St. Louis last year but was ended by an injunction brought by a theater manager to force cars to stop in front of his show house.

PINEAPPLES AWAIT SHIPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Following a conference with Gov. C. J. McCarthy, James D. Dole, president and manager of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company,

announced that the Chief Executive will, at the request of Mr. Dole, take up with the Department of the Interior the matter of getting adequate shipping to move to the mainland, with all possible speed, the balance of the 1918 pineapple pack. Mr. Dole states that the 1918 pack will run about 3,400,000 cases, and that, to date, approximately one-sixth of the pack has been shipped to the United States.

QUART-A-MONTH LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A decision of the State Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional Florida's "quart-a-month" law, regulating the amount of liquor any resident in a dry county might import from a wet county, was announced in Tallahassee on Aug. 13. The Supreme Court decided in favor of James Francis, who brought his case before the court in habeas corpus from Dade county courts. The decision carried in the court by a three-to-two majority, and also eliminated the provisions of the bill penalizing public carriers for delivering "excess" quantities in dry territory.

Under the act of 1917 not more than one quart of alcoholic liquor per month could be delivered to any person in "dry" territory for private use; possession of more than that amount constituted a misdemeanor.

CAMP GRANT CAPACITY TO BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—With the departure of the eighty-sixth division, Camp Grant will cease to be a divisional camp, the War Department having announced that hereafter it is to be an infantry replacement camp. The present capacity of 42,000 is to be increased to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000. Alterations and additions, necessitated by the change, will be made after the division now located there is moved.

Drafted men assigned to the infantry department will be sent to Camp Grant from all the Middle-Western states. The infantry regiments organized there will be given intensive and highly specialized training which will fit them to take their place in the line when sent overseas. No commanding officer for the replacement camp has yet been assigned.

MICHIGAN WAR BOARD EXPENDS \$1,629,573.49

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan State War Preparedness Board has expended \$1,629,573.49 of the \$5,000,000 fund placed at its disposal by the state legislature on its adjournment in May, 1917. Both federal and state governments will reimburse part of this money which was loaned to build military roads. There is also an item of \$200,000 loaned in equipment funds for citizens who won commissions. Among the items are: Dependents' relief \$70,000; Food Administration \$15,000; state food committee, farm campaign, \$51,000; Fuel Administration \$13,000; Camp Custer Committee, suppression of vice in Michigan cities, \$66,000; Michigan national guard, \$77,000; rubbers for eighty-fifth division at Camp Custer \$20,000; draft boards \$10,000.

SOUTHERN AUTO MEN WANT BETTER ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GREENVILLE, S. C.—At the South Carolina State Automobile Association convention in Greenville, attended by about 100 delegates from all parts of the state, H. N. Buckner, president of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, urged more and better roads, and J. M. Harrison of Atlanta, Ga., representing the Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau, outlined the work that organization is doing to prevent car thefts. A. B. Carter, of Greenville, was reelected president, C. W. Coffield of Greenville, secretary and general manager, and O. F. Mills, treasurer.

ANGELUS PRAYER IN POST OFFICE

All Employees in Washington Office Ordered to Observe Rite at Call of the Bells Promptly at Noon Each Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For two minutes each day in the Washington Post Office, all employees are required, on the order of the postmaster, M. O. Chance, to cease their work in observance of the Angelus plan, as he terms it. The following notice is displayed prominently on the post office walls:

Special Notice—Until further notice, promptly at 12 o'clock, noon, each week day and Sunday, all work must be suspended for two minutes by every employee of the Washington Post Office in observance of the "Angelus plan." In the division of mails the bells will be rung at the beginning and ending of this period. If the public is being waited upon, they should be informed of the reason for the suspension of work.

The "Angelus" is to afford every person an opportunity of offering a silent prayer for "victory and peace" in the great conflict now raging. Levity must not be permitted.

(Signed) M. O. CHANCE, June 24, 1918. Postmaster.

Gen. Bickett Criticized

Chicagoan Advises Him of His Aid to Sectarianism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The danger of applying the name Angelus to a general call to prayer, was called recently to the attention of Gov. Thomas W. Bickett, of North Carolina, who was reported by a New York newspaper to have stopped a lawn tennis game in which he was engaged in order to observe the Angelus.

The newspaper account of the action of Governor Bickett stated that during the game he heard the tolling of bells. "Hold on, boys," the Governor was reported as saying, "there's the Angelus." And the game was stopped while the players joined the Governor in silent prayer.

Bayard H. Clark, a music dealer in this city, sent the newspaper account to Governor Bickett, with the following comment:

"The country at large I believe, shares with you in the desire to pray daily for the just and speedy termination of the war. However, in the interest of those Americans who prefer an unsectarian form of prayer, and who think of the Angelus only as a Roman Catholic institution, as it is

indeed, I would call your attention to the danger in applying the name Angelus to a general call to prayer, by which doing you are unconsciously throwing the weight of your personal and official influence in the balance of Roman Catholicism and thereby supporting a minority of approximately 14 per cent of the population.

"The writer trusts that this suggestion, offered as it is in the spirit of religious freedom of this country, will find a ready response in your future attitude toward the Angelus."

PADDED PAYROLL IN NEW YORK CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charging that the payroll of this State never carried so many names as it does at the present time and repeating a rumor that some of these men are being paid salaries out of the appropriations for war defense purposes while the appointments were made either by the Governor or by his direction for the purpose of aiding him in his efforts to secure the nomination for a third term, Attorney-General Lewis, who is opposing Mr. Whitman in the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor, announces that he feels justified in calling upon the Governor to give instructions immediately to his subordinates to prepare and submit for public consideration a list of all appointments made since May 15, with the character of the duties of such appointees and a statement of the salaries which such appointees are drawing from the treasury of the State.

In the second place, the increased demands upon track and terminal facilities for the transportation of the coal, food supplies, raw materials and other requirements for military and naval operations, as well as for the support of the civil population, force the largest possible curtailment of passenger service. Right of way must be given at all times to the movement of troops and war materials, however much the public may be inconvenienced.

Mr. McAdoo states that it had been hoped that the recent increase in passenger rates would have had the effect of reducing unnecessary traveling so that locomotives, cars, track and terminal facilities might be freed and engineers, firemen and other skilled laborers released for service on troop and necessary freight trains. The crowded condition of the traffic, however, would seem to indicate that not as many persons have regarded it as patriotic duty to abstain from traveling as had been hoped.

Mr. McAdoo says that not only will persons who avoid traveling at this time, unless compelled to do so, liberate essential transportation, but they will save money with which they can buy Liberty bonds, thus putting in a word as railroad director for an appeal to the American people which he is about to make as Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW CAMP DEVENS OFFICIAL

AYER, Mass.—Maj.-Gen. Henry L. McCain, new twelfth division commander, arrived at Camp Devens Tuesday to take up his duties.

REPLY TO CROWDED TRAIN COMPLAINTS

Director McAdoo Tells of Big Demands on Railroads, and Asks People to Travel Less and Buy Bonds With Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the promise to the public of courteous treatment by all railroad employees on Monday, Mr. McAdoo, director of railroads, issued a statement on Tuesday regarding overcrowded trains and other unsatisfactory conditions, complaints concerning which have reached him from time to time.

While admitting that there are some grounds for these complaints, Mr. McAdoo asks the public to take into consideration the reasons. The first of these is the great number of troops now being handled over the various railroads between homes and cantonments and cantonments and the seaboard, which make extraordinary demands upon passenger and sleeping car equipment. It is impossible immediately to remedy the scarcity thus caused.

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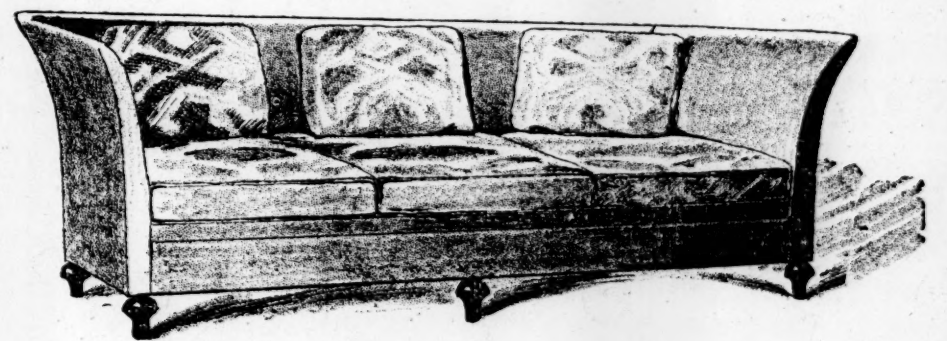
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Announcement

This is the first of a series of advertisements especially prepared to acquaint the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in the Chicago territory with the scope and character of Spiegel's furniture offerings. A special article or set, each a representative piece and each from a different section, will be featured weekly.



The distinction of this sofa is shown in its excellent design—

—and lasting merit and satisfaction are indicated in its finish and construction. Of generous dimensions, this sofa, with its three large, loose seat-cushions, and three pillows, all filled with genuine long, curled gray hair, is most comfortable. You may select the cover from several patterns of excellent damasks and velours. Frame construction guaranteed. Priced at \$97—Chair in same style, \$59—Other sofas at \$69 to \$185 and higher.


Your Account Solicited

Spiegel's
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.

115 South Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO

Next week—A representative bedroom set.



**AEOLIAN
HALL**

A FEW exceptionally desirable offices to let from October 1st.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone, Vanderbilt 597
NEW YORK

FRENCH ATTACK ON OISE-AISNE FRONT

(Continued from page one)

army in Europe merit no credence and only exist in Yankee imagination and Entente propaganda. . . . The tonnage question, which is already quoted, will become still more serious for the Entente when America has to ship her crops to Europe."

Von Liebert, who was formerly German commandant at Lodz, and who is now military critic of the Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin, tells the public that the American army has actually become a big factor and the debarkations in France are proceeding regularly. He laments the "moral perversion" which brought the Americans to the front and says: "The French and British owe their recent successes to their trans-Atlantic ally, without whom their offensive would have been doomed to disappointment."

British Aviation Communiqués

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Douglas Haig's aviation communiqué issued tonight says:

"On Monday morning we successfully bombed the Phalempin airdrome as well as attacked with machine guns ground targets from a low altitude. Several airplane sheds were hit and big fires started. Our escorting planes beat back attacking enemy planes. All our machines returned safely."

"On Monday, we dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs on the Bruges docks and the Rosel railway. Considerable reconnaissance, photographic and observation work was carried out."

"Thirteen hostile machines were destroyed. Six were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns, one being destroyed. Another enemy plane was brought down in the Merville sector. Four German balloons were set on fire. Seven of our machines are missing."

"On Monday night unfavorable weather prevented operations."

Tonight's Air Ministry communiqué says:

"Hostile airdromes and railways were attacked last night. Bombers, trains and ground targets were bombed and hit with machine guns. All of our machines returned."

French Gratitude Expressed

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—Resolutions expressing gratitude to and admiration for the allied soldiers and the French and allied military chiefs for their gallant efforts and successful results obtained were adopted by the Council of State, or General Council of the Republic, yesterday. The councilors reaffirmed their unshakable faith in the final victory of the Allies.

A special greeting to the American Army which is fighting on European soil for the first time in the struggle for justice, liberty and humanity was adopted.

A vote of confidence in the government of M. Clemenceau was passed by a large majority.

Allied Gains Important

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—Military observers in their comments today lay stress on the importance of the operations carried out on Monday east and west of the Oise. L'Homme Libre says that notwithstanding the stubborn German resistance the enemy is being forced to give up territory and declares that before the operations are completed the Germans will be compelled to make another retreat. The paper says that the enemy probably will qualify such a movement as wise or strategic from his point of view.

Congratulations From India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Douglas Haig has received the following message from the commander-in-chief in India: "We congratulate you warmly on your most brilliant success in France," and has replied with the warmest thanks to the sender and the army in India, adding that the message has been communicated to the troops."

General Mangin's Attack

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that General Mangin attacked on Sunday evening with the French tenth army between the Oise and the Aisne on a 15-kilometer front, advancing to an average depth of two to three kilometers. This constitutes a movement of some importance as the territory captured includes high ground of considerable tactical value. The Germans offered stout resistance, their machine gunners and aeroplanes giving the French considerable trouble, but generally speaking all objectives were quickly reached. The prisoners captured by the French between the Oise and the Aisne last evening number 1700.

The front now runs on this sector as follows: Old line is left north of Tracy-le-Val thence to 1500 meters south of Carlepoint, through the south end of Bois de la Montagne to Nampcel, to La Grange, Aux Molnes farm, thence to 1000 meters south of Vassens, to the plateau northwest of Morsain, thence to Falaise farm, to Nouvron and Vingre, to Fontenoy on the old line. North of Ribécourt, southwest of Noyon on the Oise, the French have penetrated Le Hamel.

Sir Douglas Haig Honored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Following on the presentation of the médaille militaire to General Petain, M. Clemenceau has conferred the same high

honor on Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. About the bestowal of this medal there is never anything banal for the tradition with regard to it is that while intended as a reward for the highest heroism in the rank and file it is the highest recompense which can be bestowed on any general. The French Premier, in making the presentation to the British Commander-in-Chief, seemed particularly anxious to show how highly France, her government and her army, appreciate what Sir Douglas Haig and the army he commands have done in the common cause. Loyalty and self-forgetfulness were not the least qualities which both M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch seemed particularly anxious to emphasize in their tribute to the British Field Marshal.

Germans and United States

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Undoubtedly inspired by the Berlin Foreign Office, German newspapers are propagating the suggestion that the United States is taking the place of Great Britain as the chief obstacle to peace and is ousting the Central Powers from their place in the world's trade.

With high approval the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung quotes the Vienna press describing America's economic war as a campaign against the Teutonic powers and the neutrals as well. This semi-official organ prints an article entitled "American Militarism and an American Peace."

The paper says the American campaign is directed against Europe as a whole. The Frankfurter Zeitung in a series of articles appeals to England in her own supposed self-interest not to wait until America has robbed the European allies of all power to influence a decision for peace. The paper devotes more than a column to extracts on the theme of America's growing influence in the war. It continues:

"If the Central Powers and the Entente had now to make a decision by themselves both groups would be guided by the consideration that it was time to let diplomacy say a word; but these English and French are no longer independent of Tzar Wilson, who is feeding them and clothing them and sending them money. Wilson is the real obstacle to peace."

Enlistments in Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Because of the large voluntary enlistments in the Newfoundland regiment, the government of the colony has decided to postpone for six weeks the enrollment of men for further drafts. It had been planned to call a new class of recruits for duty on September 1. The large number of enlistments is believed by officials to be due to the adoption of conscription, which was voted by Parliament in May.

Poles Are Arrested

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dispatches from Switzerland say deep unrest is manifest at Warsaw. The streets of the old Polish capital are full of German patrols, who are making numbers of arrests. Houses are being searched and arrests being made at Lomza and Plozk among the supposed members of the secret association of the Polish Army.

Deceptive German Arguments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deceptive arguments used in the past by the German Junkers to mislead the people are summarized by the Hamburg Echo in its issue of Aug. 12, with the comment: "The German people are now paying for all this."

A State Department dispatch quotes the German paper as saying: "Events of the last week have a deep significance for the nation and its rulers. The following pan-German arguments deceive themselves and others:

"The Americans are bluffing and will never declare war."

"That if war is declared, America is arming itself against Japan and will not send soldiers to Europe."

"That the submarine would sink the troops."

"That the submarine would blockade France."

"That England would be starved out by the submarine."

"That Germany's firm attitude toward the United States would bring the neutrals to their side."

"Perfect Coordination"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Glowing reports of the perfect coordination of all branches of the Canadian forces engaged in the most recent operation in Picardy have reached the government through official sources. The following laconic cable has been received from General Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadians in France: "The victory was the most magnificent which the old corps has yet achieved."

General Rawlinson's Praise

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An order to the Canadian force issued by General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commanding the fourth army has been dispatched to London by Mr. Livesay, the Canadian correspondent at the front. "I desire," says Sir Henry, "to place on record my sincere appreciation of the conspicuous and highly successful part played by the Canadian force in the battle of Aug. 8."

"Describing the nature of the task set them the General states that the determination with which and gallantry with which assault was delivered and the precision with which each advance was made, exactly on scheduled time, reflects the highest credit both on the staff arrangements and the fine fighting spirit of the units, which took part in the operation."

"Three points," adds the order, "which seem to deserve the highest commendation are the splendid gallantry of the infantry and the skill

and hard work in getting in artillery on the nights preceding the battle and the energy and drive in pushing forward mobile artillery immediately the enemy front line had been broken."

"The general control and direction of the battle by the corps, divisional and brigade staffs were admirable, and enabled the whole program to be carried through without a hitch. This is in itself the highest praise that can be given."

The order concludes with expression of warmest thanks on the part of General Rawlinson for "a very fine performance."

COMMUNIQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German War Office issued the following statement tonight:

"The new attempt of the French to break through, which had been expected for several days, commenced today between the Oise and the Aisne. The first assault broke down after a bitter struggle."

Today's official statement said: "On both sides of the Lys without fighting we withdrew from our posts far to the west of Merville to the line east of Merville. The enemy occupied Merville on Monday."

"North of Lihons our shock troops attacked the British line, took prisoners and warded off several counterattacks."

"Southwest of Cahulines near Lens, on the Scarpe and northwest of Roye enemy attacks were repulsed."

"Between Lassigny and Thiescourt the enemy was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy gained at some points but was driven out."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne, artillery duels increased to great strength."

"Between Carlepoint and Nouvron in the evening the enemy continued his infantry attacks but was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Tuesday)—The Belgian War Office issued a statement, tonight, which said:

"In the vicinity of Kippe, on Sunday night, we conducted a raid and took 21 prisoners, including some officers. Near Langemarck an enemy attack was repulsed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Douglas Haig reports continued British progress in Flanders in tonight's communiqué.

The communiqué says: "There was local fighting today on both sides of the Scarpe."



In the Lys Valley

Sir Douglas Haig's troops have gained further ground on both sides of the Lys and occupied l'Epinet, Vierhouck and la Couronne.

"South of the Scarpe attacks on posts east of the enemy's former front lines were repulsed."

"North of the Scarpe we made a short advance."

"East of Fampoux there was sharp fighting. We captured a few prisoners."

"We gained further ground on both sides of the Lys and occupied l'Epinet."

"We progressed east of Merville. North of Merville we took Vierhouck and la Couronne."

"An attempted enemy raid northeast of Loere was repulsed."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office issued a statement today which reads as follows:

"A successful minor operation was carried out by us last evening between Vieux Berquin and Outtersteene to the right of our recent advance in that sector. Our line was brought forward to the neighborhood of the Vieux Berquin-Outtersteene road. We took 182 prisoners."

"Last night the enemy four times attacked posts established by us northeast of Chilly. On each occasion he was repulsed."

"We successfully raided a German post of Bray."

"Our patrols made progress during the night in the area between the Lave and the Lys rivers and are now east of the Paradise-Merville road."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued tonight says:

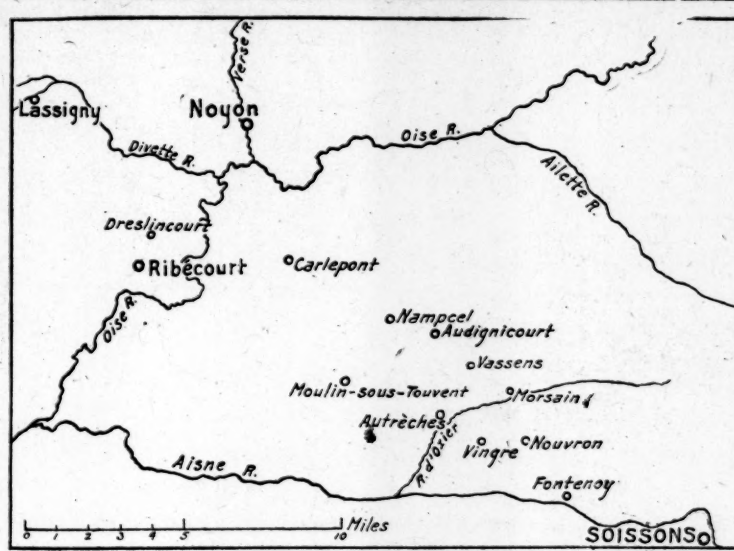
"South of the Aisne, we took the positions of Beauvraignes after bitter fighting."

"On Monday, between the Matz and the Oise, we took 500 prisoners."

"East of the Oise this morning we attacked on a front of 25 kilometers, from the region of Bailly to the Aisne. We reached the southern outskirts of Ourcamp and the approaches to Carlepoint and Caisnes."

"We took Lombray and Biévaucourt-delle and obtained a foothold on the plateau north of Vassens."

"The villages of Vezaponia, Tar-



Noyon to Soissons

Map shows the region between the Oise and the Aisne where Marshal Foch has again driven the German line back, this time to an average depth of four kilometers

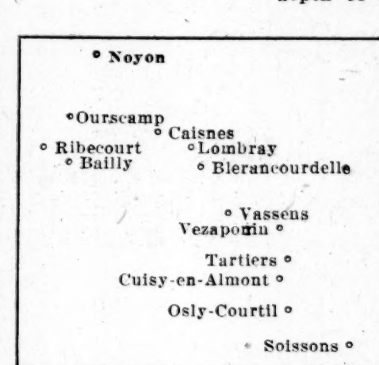


Diagram illustrates the Paris communiqué giving details of the latest French advance east of the Oise.

ters, Cuis-en-Almont and Osly-Courttil are in our hands."

"We realized on the whole front an average advance of four kilometers and took 8000 prisoners."

"Eastern theater: British aviators in the Serres region bombed trains and convoys."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"There were reciprocal bombardments in the region of Lassigny and Dreslincourt during the night."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne, French troops occupied the village of Vassens, to the northwest of Morsain, last evening."

"A surprise attack by the enemy west of Maisons de Champagne was without result."

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

"German airplanes bombarded Nancy last night. It is reported that six of the civilian population were killed and a score wounded."

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office today:

"On the whole front there have been artillery duels and considerable activity by reconnoitering patrols. East of Montello our patrols effectively harassed the enemy advanced lines."

"An attempted enemy attack southwest of Grave di Papadopoli broke down under our fire."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—The Austrian War Office issued today the following statement:

"Our storming troops made a successful thrust against the enemy lines on Sunday night in the Asalone region. Italian reconnoitering troops were repulsed."

FURTHER RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday)—Messrs. Harland and Wolff, who hold the United Kingdom record for building standard type of oil-carrying vessels of 6000 tons, have established a further record by fixing engines and boilers on board their fifth vessel of that class within one working day, while the ship is expected to be completely fitted out within four weeks.

Meanwhile, it is hoped to make further record by completing within 21 weeks a sixth vessel of this type, the keel of which has been laid.

The first of the national fabricated ships recently launched is now being fitted with ordinary triple expansion engines, and is to have three boilers. It is a pattern vessel for 10 others, which are to be constructed on the fabrication system, with the aid of bridge-building works, and from it molds and templates have been supplied to bridge builders for reproduction of fabricated parts ready for erection in national and other yards.

The designing of the vessel involved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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BOARD NAMED TO GUARD INVESTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The increase of holdings in the United States of securities issued in other countries has led the Investment Bankers Association to form a standing committee of prominent bankers and bond men to keep in touch with and protect American investors in foreign securities.

According to Warren S. Hayden, president of the association, these foreign securities are widely distributed, being really held by the American public rather than by clients of a few concerns or a small number of investing groups, and as it is probable that the interests of this public in some of these issues would be advanced or protected by the activity of such a committee, it seemed wise to create one in advance of any urgent occasion.

Such a body, he explained, could have contact with the American and foreign governments, with similar bodies in other countries and with foreign agencies directly concerned with particular issues of securities, and, when readjustment or enforcement of obligation is necessary, could prevent the exploitation of American investors. Or, it might serve the holders of a given issue directly or appoint or constitute a committee to do so.

It was stated also in regard to Russian bonds, concerning which there have been many rumors afloat, that holders of those bought in the United States have had their interest paid promptly, and those bonds are not in default and need no protection. Mexican bonds, however, were said to be in default and American holders of them should be protected.

This standing committee as appointed consists of Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Moreau Delano of Brown Brothers & Co.; Allen S. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co.; A. W. Kreh of the Equitable Trust Company; Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Company; Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; A. H. Wiggin of the Chase Securities Corporation; H. L. Stuart, of Halsey, Stuart & Co.; F. L. Higginson Jr., of Lee, Higginson & Co.; H. C. McDermoney of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh; John Evans of the International Trust Company of Denver, and Lewis H. Parsons of Graham, Parsons & Co. of Philadelphia.

DUTCH DEPUTY FAILS TO FORM A MINISTRY

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—It was announced here today that Mr. Nolens, leader of the Roman Catholic Party, has requested Queen Wilhelmina to relieve him of the duty of forming a ministry in succession to the Cabinet headed by Dr. Cort van der Linden, which resigned last month.

The Queen yesterday received at the palace Mr. De Savornin Lohman, to obtain his views on the question of forming a new government.

LONDON BUS STRIKE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Yesterday's conference brought together by Sir George Askwith having produced no change in the situation, the London bus strike continues, and the

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Efforts to get for Hawaii some of the newly-built steel steamships on the Pacific Coast have been made by Walter F. Dillingham, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu. Mr. Dillingham has made a personal appeal to J. H. Rosseter, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and newly appointed director of divisional operations of the Shipping Board. Mr. Rosseter is familiar with the needs of Hawaii and in view of the fact that some new steamships were allotted to the South American run, Hawaii feels that it should also receive recognition if the shipping situation will permit of a return to anywhere near normal conditions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The ranks of the London omnibus and street car strikers were increased today by more women workers of the underground railway. More than 14,000 employees are on strike.

TRADE WITH SIAM TO BE INCREASED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Favorable possibilities of the establishment of trade by the United States with Siam are seen by Charles Ferguson, recently appointed special agent for the Department of Commerce and given the task of investigating the economic and industrial conditions and the productive capacity of Siam.

"Siam, today, is in the same position, practically, that Japan was 50 or 60 years ago," Mr. Ferguson said while in Honolulu. "That is, as far as world trade is concerned. It will be my task to stimulate trade between Siam and the United States. Recently, a vessel built in Siam, flying that country's flag and carrying a cargo of Siamese rice, called at San Francisco and then proceeded to Cuba. That is the first of what is hoped will be a line of carriers between Siam and America."

DRAFT BOARD MEMBER FORCED TO RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Walter T. Knobloch, member of draft board No. 2 of Belleville, has resigned from the board. His action followed numerous complaints that he had refused to fight in the Spanish-American War, although he was a member of Company D, fourth Illinois regiment, national guard, when war was declared in 1898. This regiment was mobilized in Springfield, and mustered into federal service. Members of the organization declare that he then failed and refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The regiment later saw service in Cuba.

Families of drafted men in Belleville have protested to Adjutant-General Dickson, alleging it unjust that these men should be sent to fight by a man who had refused to fight for the United States. Mr. Knobloch refuses to discuss the charges made against him, but admits resigning.

HAWAII IN NEED OF MORE SHIPPING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Efforts to get for Hawaii some of the newly-built steel steamships on the Pacific Coast have been made by Walter F. Dillingham, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu. Mr. Dillingham has made a personal appeal to J. H. Rosseter, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and newly appointed director of divisional operations of the Shipping Board. Mr. Rosseter is familiar with the needs of Hawaii and in view of the fact that some new steamships were allotted to the South American run, Hawaii feels that it should also receive recognition if the shipping situation will permit of a return to anywhere near normal conditions.

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BED COVERINGS

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The fact that high-grade and dependable Bed Coverings are obtainable at these low prices when the market prices are steadily advancing suggests the advantage of purchasing during this sale. There is a scarcity of all kinds of Bed Coverings therefore it is advisable to secure a generous supply for future requirements.

White Blankets, pink or blue borders.
Single size pair 4.50, 5.25, 7.50
Double size pair 5.50, 8.75, 11.50
Extra size pair 11.75, 13.50, 14.75

Plaid Blankets, pink, blue, grey or tan:
Single size pair 8.50
Double size pair 11.75

Comfortables

Figured Silkoline, cotton filling, plain borders..... each 2.65
Figured Silk mull tops, plain borders, cotton filling..... each 4.75
Figured Cambric, plain borders, wool filling..... each 7.75
Novelty Silk Mull, plain borders, wool filling..... each 8.75

Bed Spreads
Crisp hemmed each 1.75, 2.50
Satin finish, hemmed:
Single size each 3.50, 4.25
Double size each 3.90, 4.75
Crinkled Dimity Spreads,—scalloped and cut corners; bolster covers.
Single size 4.25 Double size 5.00

NO REDUCTION IN VERMONT OIL PRICE

Standard Oil Profits by Privileges Granted, and Taxpayers Now Propose to Ask for Inquiry and Lower Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—The first barge to bring oil direct from the end of the great pipe lines through the New York barge canal to the new unloading station in this city finished discharging on Monday, but while Central and Northern Vermont, as well as Western New Hampshire, will be served hereafter with oil from this city, it is understood that neither the price of gasoline nor kerosene will be decreased because of the cheaper transportation. In fact, when inquiry was made recently at the office of the Standard Oil Company in this city, regarding the proposed 600-foot pier and the large storage tanks which the company is about to construct, it was stated that the public could be in no way concerned with such a project.

Until the barge service went into effect last week, practically all the oil for Northwestern New England was hauled over the rails in tank cars from New London, Conn., a distance of more than 300 miles. The capacity of a tank car is 150 barrels. The barge which arrived here from Albany on Friday had a capacity of 6400 barrels. When the new pier is completed, such a barge can discharge her cargo in a few hours.

Milk producers in Vermont supplying the Boston market, 250 miles distant, are compelled by the New England Regional Milk Commission to pay freight rates amounting to nearly 1 1/2 cents a quart. Many of these producers are operating their farms with tractors for which they use kerosene. Some of them are considering the question of asking the proper federal authorities to grant them lower oil rates for their machines in view of the saving which the Standard Oil Company derives by shipping oil over routes that call for only slight tolls.

Owing to the cutting off of the coal supply to 49 towns, kerosene has become more important to householders in Vermont this year than for some time, and while a number of other commodities, including mill feeds, have declined somewhat because of easier transportation from Buffalo by way of the new barge canal, the farmers in remote villages do not expect to be benefited by lower rates for fuel heating through the use of similar lines of transportation.

When the State of Vermont granted the Standard Oil Company permission to build the plant at the lake front, including the 600-foot pier, it was generally believed that the company would reciprocate with lower rates, but at present gasoline is selling at 25 cents a gallon through northern Vermont, or 1 cent higher than the rate which prevails nearer the seaboard.

Many of the taxpayers are considering the question of asking the Fuel Administration to investigate the oil situation in this city with a view of granting lower rates.

DISCRIMINATION BY THE NAVY IS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charges of discrimination on the part of the Navy Department against Negroes are made in a letter sent to Secretary Daniels by John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Shillady cites the instance of two young Negro women, graduates of high and normal schools, who attempted to enroll for service as clerks or messengers in the United States naval forces, but were told that no Negroes might enroll. Referring to the announcement that the navy was offering opportunities to women without previous clerical or office experience, he says:

"If it is the intention of the department to restrict employment to white women, an intention against which we would feel bound to protest in the name of our common citizenship, we would most respectfully suggest that when public announcements are made by the Navy Department of positions from which colored people are excluded, it be specifically stated that these positions are open to white people only, and thus save self-respecting colored people from needless humiliation."

OGLETHORPE STRIVING FOR \$1,000,000 FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A statement has been issued by Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University, pointing out that \$250,000 must be raised by the institution within the next three months in order to complete the \$1,000,000 fund prescribed by Samuel M. Inman in bequeathing \$25,000 to the university, and urging everybody who is interested in the cause of education to come to the school's aid. Dr. Jacobs said: "Our first great building is already too small and we need others and with them will come the need of more equipment. We need endowment also."

NEW FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

BOSTON, Mass.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announces that the New Britain Trust Company of New Britain, Conn., has been admitted to the federal reserve system. This brings the number of the trust company members in this district to 25 and increases the total resources to \$25,000,000.



A California rose tree

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

BELGIAN CONGO TO BE DEVELOPED

Director-General of Colonies in the United States to Let Big Contracts for Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Edmond le Plae, Director-General of the Belgian colonies, is in Pittsburgh, arranging plans for contracts to be let by the Belgian Government for steamboats, barges, locks, power-plant machinery, mine equipment and railroad construction material, to be used in developing the natural resources of the Belgian Congo colonies. Director le Plae asserted that more than \$100,000,000 will be spent in this district by the Belgian Government.

"We no longer fear the invasion of the Germans," said Director le Plae. "The war will be over in a year, and Belgium will spring forth as one of the world's greatest nations from an industrial and agricultural standpoint. All Belgium soon will be rehabilitated. Germany has done her best to invade the Congo colonies, appreciating, as she does, the rich resources that they hold. But Germany is now being decisively crushed. She will be forced back to her own boundaries within the next year—a crushed nation. The war will then end."

Director le Plae stated that it is the plan of the Belgian Government to build a large plant of 200,000 horsepower on the Congo River for the electrolytic treatment of the copper ores in the Province of Katanga. The plant will cost \$16,000,000, he stated.

"We have just completed a 250-mile extension to a 3000-mile railroad," continued Director le Plae, "running from Capetown to the upper districts and the Congo River. This railroad will open up the copper district completely. I am here to get the material to facilitate the development of the mines and transportation."

GRAND ARMY MEN SEE STEAMSHIP LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Outstanding events in the opening day's activities attending the fifty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic were the launching of a 3500-ton wooden steamship hull from a Portland shipyard in the presence of thousands of veterans, and an official reception at the Municipal Auditorium, when the visitors were officially welcomed on behalf of the State and the city. The Latoka was the steamer launched. It was the seventeenth hull put into the water from this yard in less than seven months, and the event was marked by great enthusiasm.

PAPERS ORDERED STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—George W. Bailey, chairman of the Linn County (Mo.) County Council of Defense, has served notice on news stands of Linn County to stop the sale of all Hearst newspapers and magazines. Chairman Bailey's statement says that every cent spent for Hearst publications is just so much to encourage German propaganda in America. The state council has not passed on the Linn County action.

CHILE AIDS RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Red Cross War Council was notified on Tuesday that during the Red Cross war fund drive in Valparaiso and the coast towns of Chile, which ended on July 6, a total of \$118,000 was collected. The districts have less than 200 American residents.

CALIFORNIA ROSES

All at once, apparently, in California there is a perfect riot of roses, a carnival of color, perfume and beauty, thrown broadcast, and lasting for a period of about six weeks. In that time, the land is literally ablaze with all the colors of the rainbow, rose-painted. Cottages in some portions of Los Angeles, Hollywood, Pasadena and other towns close by Los Angeles are embowered and partially hidden with the climbing pink and white roses, and on numberless pergolas and trellises there is a weight of rich blossoms which are heaped one upon another until the vines droop beneath the accumulated petals.

Roses here seem to break out into peculiar tints of their own, at times. There will be the most fanciful streakings and shades of color in otherwise conservative members of the rose tribe, glints of rebel hue which do not seem to belong to the original flower. There are the most lovely and pathetic shades of salmon-color, creamy white, pink, and golden-yellow roses, and numerous bold-tinted red roses, fairly spilling over the hedges and fences in their impatience to be recognized. All during rose-time the mocking-birds are minstrelling in high glee, and their morning serenades are the most beautiful imaginable.

Then, as suddenly as they came, the roses drift into a ruddy and particularized drizzle, and all the ground is brilliant with their ebbs and flows, flowing away with the soft winds. But this is not the end. Swiftly and even defiantly you will find some sentinel rose-tree or bush flaunting out one morning with a new cluster of buds, and presently there will be a new, if a solitary host of half-blown and full-blown roses to meet your eyes. Then these will fade, and again will startle you from a neighboring walk, a cluster of sweetly red roses on long, swaying stalks which seemed to have been waiting the departure of their more assertive sisters.

Even into the very heart and glow of summer the roses continue their occasional skirmishes and forays among the gardens and flower-beds, never quite conquered, although never again in the flush and pride of their May-time glory. Red is the prevailing tint in these later days, with an odd pink rose, or a white one, to alternate with the ruddier tints. The little pink climbing roses now haunt the corners of houses, now presuming to climb boldly to the top to smother the gables in a flood of pink. A golden rose is almost a total stranger, and the salmon hues have vanished with June's vanishing footsteps. The hedges no longer break into rose-color along the side-walks, and the mocking-birds are quieter for the pilgrimage of the roses. And all night long, the moon, riding high over the foot hills, broods over the days that were, and keeps her lamp trimmed for the return of her favorites.

TEXAS FARMERS UNION

FORT WORTH, Texas.—The Texas Farmers Union, at its sixteenth annual convention, passed a resolution requesting that if the government fixes a price for cotton it be not less than 35 cents a pound, middling basis. They also recommend that if a price for cotton seed is to be fixed it be not less than \$75 to \$80 a ton. An additional resolution sets forth that some farmers have been selling cotton seed under the impression that the government had already fixed the price at \$50 a ton.

SPOKANE FARES ADVANCED

SPOKANE, Wash.—An advance to a basis of three cents a mile for all passenger fares on the interurban trains of the Washington Water Power Company is announced. Fares between the various stations will be five cents, with very few exceptions.

CANDIDATE HOPES TO REDUCE PRICES

W. C. Osborne, After Democratic Nomination for Governor of New York, Has Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Let the people choose their own candidates under the primary law," is one of the slogans of William Church Osborne, state committee man of his party, who is opposing Alfred E. Smith in the contest for the nomination for Governor in the Democratic primary. Another slogan is, "No boss control." His war program, which is extremely simple and to the point, includes: legislation to protect the women workers of the State; better transportation facilities which might be had by completing the harbor canal and improving New York harbor, thus reducing the cost of food and fuel, and food markets for the people, thus reducing the cost of living. Mr. Osborne believes in more, better and cheaper food and is sure that it may be had. He announces his belief in winning the war by the complete victory of democracy.

In a recent speech to the farmers of the State he promised that if elected he would put their interests under a single-headed department, consulting only the needs of the farmer in making the appointment; that he would remove the needless barriers separating them from the consumers and would secure for them a larger share of the price of their productions than they are now getting; that he would see to it that their shipments were properly protected by the State and promptly transported; that he would make the Department of Agriculture a practical help to the farmer and a principal feature of his administration.

"Your choice lies between me, a practical farmer, and Alfred E. Smith of Manhattan, New York, whose boast is that he is city born and bred," he said. "Four years of bitter experience have shown you what to expect from a city man."

Mr. Osborne added that he had devised and helped secure the passage of the bill for licensing commission merchants, the bill creating the Bureau of Agricultural Cooperation, the bill for a food investigation commission and the bill for a department of markets in New York City, also that he was chairman of the committee on markets, prices and costs, of the investigation commission and that he had been active in the patriotic farmers' fund and the million acres of wheat campaign.

NAVAL RIFLE RANGES SET NEW RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Naval rifle ranges during the past week qualified 2273 marksmen, 1079 sharpshooters and 663 expert marksmen, and set new records for range efficiency.

On 12 ranges, operating 661 targets, 74,714 twenty-shot courses were fired, giving an average of 103 per cent in range efficiency, the full use of all targets during normal shooting hours constituting 100 per cent.

During the week, 1,611,000 rounds of ammunition were fired, 500,000 rounds over any previous week. Present ranges are being considerably enlarged, and five new ranges established.

COMMUNITY SINGS HELD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The first south side community sing, recently held, was attended by 3000 residents of the neighborhood. In another part of the city at the same hour, an equal number of persons were attending their weekly sing on the fair grounds.

CALIFORNIA MOVES TO OUTLAW USURY

Brown Bill, Once Disapproved by Governor, to Be Submitted to Voters, Slightly Modified, in Effort to Check Abuses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Announcement is made by the Secretary of State that the required signatures, about 74,000, have been placed on the initiative petition which will submit the Brown Anti-Usury Bill to the qualified electors of the State at the fall elections. The issue is clearly defined, and the people of California, it is predicted, will welcome the opportunity to express their determination to strike a decisive blow against usurious money lenders in the larger cities of the State.

The fight against usury in the State of California constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the State's political history. For many years efforts were made to pass an anti-usury measure during the various sessions of the Legislature, but without avail, as the money interests were powerful enough to defeat such endeavors.

Finally, at the 1915 session of the Legislature, Senator William E. Brown succeeded in getting through both houses a bill fixing the maximum rate of interest by contract at 12 per cent. The passage of this bill aroused much antagonism among the money lenders of the State who began a systematic campaign for the purpose of influencing the Governor to withhold his signature from the bill. Among the arguments, used by the money interests was the cry that the bill might interfere with the sale of bonds, although such charge could not be substantiated. However, they succeeded in creating a doubt in the mind of the Governor, who refused to sign the bill.

Here the matter rested. The loan sharks and usurers rejoiced at the defeat of the bill, and continued to take advantage of those in adversity. Then, a few weeks ago, an incident occurred which caused public opinion to become greatly aroused. A money lender named Seccombe, conducting his business in Los Angeles, and who had gained an unenviable reputation for sharp practice, announced that he would sell at auction, to satisfy his claim against one Mrs. Jennie Lloyd, a widow with two sons, her home.

The Los Angeles Times uncovered the plot and told the story in detail, remarking in its concluding paragraph that in all probability a number of citizens would attend the auction—which they did. Hundreds of them waited patiently for Mr. Seccombe to appear, and when he did not come they formed a vigilance committee to call upon him.

The committee crowded his office, standing upon chairs and desks while the spokesman, Mr. Stannard of the Los Angeles Evening Express, demanded that he produce his books and inform the committee as to the correct status of his financial dealings with Mrs. Lloyd. Investigation revealed that she had borrowed less than \$300, and had paid him about \$600, and the money lender still demanded something like \$700 more, and to satisfy his usurious claim proposed to sell her home.

Upon this showing the committee became much incensed and demanded reparation. Mr. Stannard said just five minutes would be given in which Mr. Seccombe must do three things: First, absolve Mrs. Lloyd, in writing, from every claim that he held against her from the beginning of the deal until the present hour. Second, that he must draw his check in favor of Mrs. Lloyd for about \$298, representing usury extorted from her, which would still leave him a just rate of interest at 7 per cent. Third, that he must sign a statement that he had performed all of these requirements of his own free will and without coercion. Glancing at the determined faces that surrounded him he reluctantly complied with all demands.

Just prior to this incident a group of public-spirited citizens had decided to place the Brown bill which the Governor had refused to sign before the people through initiative petition, thus giving the measure a place upon the ballot of the fall elections.

To conduct the necessary campaign for securing some 74,000 signatures of registered voters required by law to give the measure a place upon the

ballot, the Anti-Usury League was formed, the board of directors being composed of the following-named Los Angeles men: Mark Keppel, county superintendent of schools; Dr. A. J. Scott; Walter P. Story, capitalist; J. P. Steele, and Senator William E. Brown. This group found itself confronted with the difficult task of securing a large number of signatures in a very limited territory, as there was not sufficient time in which to conduct a state-wide campaign. However, with the aid of all of Los Angeles' newspapers and a few in other counties, together with the efficient support of an automobile flying squadron, organized and led by William C. Keim, that visited many of the near-by communities, the signatures required were obtained.

California is one of the very few states without anti-usury legislation, and as a result has become a Mecca for loan sharks. She will now have an opportunity to remedy this evil, one which is doubly pernicious at this hour when the loan shark is preying upon those whose providers and defenders are fighting at the front.

The directors of the Anti-Usury League are confidently expecting the aid of every true American to the end that protection may be extended to those struggling with adversity. In the measure that will be submitted to the people the chief criticism of the former bill has been met by exempting the sale of bonds, and all legitimate interests have been safeguarded.

COMMUNITY WAR WORK

DANBURY, Conn.—More than 200 prominent citizens of this city, at a meeting Monday night, organized a community corporation which will be known as the Danbury Industrial Corporation, and will be incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The purpose of this corporation will be to engage in the manufacture of essential war materials or to extend financial aid to any concern that engages in necessary war work in this city.

MINERS ASKED TO REMAIN AT WORK

Conference of Officials to Be Held This Week on Evils Due to Payment of Bonuses

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pending the outcome of negotiations in Washington beginning next Thursday morning, between international and district officials of the United Mine Workers of America and Dr. H. A. Garfield, federal Fuel Administrator, on the questions arising from the payment of bonuses by some coal operators, all coal miners are urged to remain at work and be patient, in a circular issued from the International headquarters of the union in this city. The issuance of the circular was announced by F. J. Hayes, international president of the organization, just before he, Vice-President John L. Lewis and Secretary William Green departed for Washington.

"We have notified all our members," said President Hayes, "to remain on the job and do everything possible to continue to get out a maximum output of coal. This we know they will do. Production will continue to increase, if an adequate coal supply is furnished. The miners are loyal and patriotically doing their part to win the war, and I am sure there will be no cessation of work anywhere pending the outcome of our conference with Dr. Garfield."

"Our only purpose in holding this conference is to endeavor to rectify the upsetting evils growing out of the payment of bonuses that have developed in the industry during the past few months."

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING

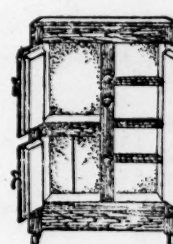
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Library Association will hold its ninth annual conference here on Sept. 2 and 3. John B. Kaiser of the Tacoma public library is president of the association.

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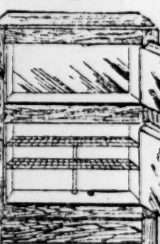
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Oak finish, sanitary and cleanable, white enamel lined, 4-door style, as illustrated.

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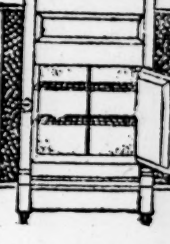
Apartment Style Refrigerators



White Enamel Lined capacity about 90 pounds.

29.98

Refrigerators



Hardwood oak finish, white enamel lined, cleanable and sanitary, removable shelves and grain pipe.

No. 11 B. W. Price 10.99

3 28" 12" 24" 12.98

4 42" 18" 24" 19.49

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of New RUGS

Some of which arrived too late for last week's selling, will go on sale this coming week, in some instances even at lower prices than last week.

SEAMLESS WILTON RUGS—AXMINSTER RUGS—9x12, excellent quality, one 24.75
Wilton rug made without a pattern only

seam; several patterns to select from; two days only 57.50

SANFORD'S SEAMLESS AX- TAPESTRY STAIR CARPET 85c
MINSTERS—9x12, several pat- HEAVY VELVET STAIR CAR-
terns to choose from, at 38.50 PET—in greens 1.49
browns and tans.

FOURTH FLOOR



China Sets

Fine white and gold imported china, including 6 cups and saucers, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 tea plates, 6 sauce dishes, in the popular gold border decoration. set 4.98



Cut Glass Sherbet Sets

In the popular light floral cutting, comprising 1 large sherbet dish and 6 serving sherbet dishes, 7 pieces. 3.49



Cut Glass Lemonade Sets

In neat floral designs, including 1 covered pitcher and 6 serving glasses, set 3.75

BASEMENT

ARMY'S STRENGTH LAID TO WHISKY

Ohio Wet Campaign Leaders
Tell Public That America
Could Send Fit Men to
Front Because of Her Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—That American soldiers in France are so physically perfect and highly efficient as fighters is because the United States has not been a prohibition country, is the argument of advertising being carried in Ohio newspapers, which are still open to such publicity, by the Ohio Home Rule Association, not infrequently dubbed the Ohio Hun Rule Association, owing to some of its past affiliations.

The advertising, with the "agility" featuring much of such publicity skips the essential fact that alcoholic indulgence kept many thousands of young Americans of the draft age out of the army because of infirmities developed by such intemperance; that thousands more were accepted, not because, but in spite of such habits, and that finally the American public abroad are what they are because they have been virtual or complete teetotalers.

Furthermore, claims of the wet organization, laying the ground work for the fight against the prohibition amendment at the polls in November, are in direct opposition to the statements of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, which has so roundly scored alcohol as one of the greatest menaces of the army. Certain "diseases" are the camp followers of alcohol and form an alliance behind the lines, as much the foes of an army as the enemy in front," asserts this commission.

This wet advertising matter now appearing in certain Ohio publications is, apparently, in lieu of the direct liquor advertising once given these papers at profitable rates but which they are now prevented from publishing owing to congressional regulations restricting newspapers with liquor publicity from circulating in dry territory, of which there is much in this State.

War Prohibition Soon

Counsel for Anti-Saloon League of America Makes Prediction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Predicting that war prohibition, as a forerunner of National Constitutional Prohibition, will be adopted by the United States Senate soon after Aug. 26, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, spoke at a luncheon at the Boston City Club, Tuesday.

"War prohibition," said Mr. Wheeler, "is a vital part of the great war program for democracy and civilization. The two greatest enemies of the ideals which we are fighting for today are Kaiserism and all it stands for 'over there' and the liquor traffic and all it results in over here.

"The American Army and Navy with our splendid allies will defeat the Kaiser across the sea. It is up to the patriots to defeat the Kaiser's best ally over here, John Barleycorn. The liquor traffic has shown its selfishness and disloyalty to the government in this great warfare, and has challenged every patriot to get into this fight. It puts beer before country and liquor before loyalty, when it threatened to bolt the Administration's war program unless the Democratic house caucus' action was rescinded, which included the consideration of prohibition in the last session. It again showed its disloyalty when it threatened a filibuster on the beer bill unless the beer provision was taken out. It has continued its disloyalty by wasting food, fuel, man-power and transportation facilities when patriots are doing their best to safeguard them.

"The United States Brewers Association has forfeited its last claim on the patriots by furnishing money to the National German-American Alliance propaganda. Congress repealed the charter of the pro-German Alliance by unanimous vote. The work, however, of the alliance will continue in another form backed by that part of the liquor traffic which is pro-German. The best way to safeguard American patriots is not only to disband the National German-American Alliance, but to prohibit its chief backer, the pro-German brewers and allied liquor dealers. The most patriotic thing which Congress can do on Aug. 26 is to enact the War Prohibition Bill. The most patriotic thing which Massachusetts has done this year was to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment. Thirty-five other states will follow her example before March 1, 1919. The most patriotic act that any citizen can perform this year, unless he is actually in the trenches or in the navy, is to do his best to destroy the liquor traffic, the greatest enemy of democracy and civilization."

DRY MISSOURI SENATE FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Two votes, cast in the recent primary for Ross E. Feaster for the Democratic nomination for state Senator in the sixteenth district, may place Missouri in the dry column and cause the ratification of the national prohibition amendment by this State. Official returns show that Feaster received 3177 votes and the present incumbent, John Baldwin, got 3175. Henry, Bates, St. Clair and Cedar counties at the edge of the Ozarks comprise the district.

Mr. Feaster's election is practically certain, as the district is strongly Democratic. His election gives the dry forces the final vote necessary to

control the Missouri Senate. The House is already overwhelmingly dry and has been for years. His vote will control the Democratic caucus and abrogate the two-thirds rule used for years by the wets to throttle dry legislation. Pledges in the hands of the dry leaders from both Republicans and Democrats show that both Legislative houses will be safely dry on a direct vote and the elimination of the two-thirds rule in the Senate will permit the anti-liquor people to pass such legislation as they desire, no matter what the outcome of the general election may be.

INJUNCTION KEPT MINERS LIQUORLESS

Ohio Superintendent, With Aid
of Justice of the Peace, Stops
Drinking at Wedding and Les-
sening of Coal Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The enforcement of prohibition by injunction has recently been employed with good effect by an Ohio coal company. It came about in this manner. Some weeks ago the head of a Cleveland coal company, operating a number of subsidiary companies in Ohio, called up one of his superintendents, down in Belmont County, by long distance phone, and urged him to get as much coal as possible out of the mines during the next few days, in order to comply with the Fuel Administration's desire to increase production.

"No chance," replied the superintendent. "There is a Greek wedding billed the day after tomorrow, and most of our men will get drunk, and I am afraid there will be little work the last two days of the month which follow."

"Why don't you take out an injunction against the wedding?" was the owner's jocular remark.

The superintendent took the suggestion seriously and went before Robert M. Simpson, an authorized justice of the peace and notary public, at Barton, O., who issued the following formal order:

"The State of Ohio, County of Belmont, ss.

"To Tony Klavin, and all Coal Miners attending the wedding of said Tony Klavin, Greeting:

"Whereas, the Fuel Administration, and the War Industry Board are insisting that every effort possible for the increase of the output of the coal mines of this country be made, in order to enable our government to defeat its enemies; and

"Whereas, it has been brought to my attention by the officials of the Barton Coal Company that it has become a custom for the guests at many of the weddings occurring among the coal miners in this vicinity to absent themselves from their places of work in the coal mines for several days after attending one of these weddings, especially ones where intoxicating liquors are served to the guests;

"Therefore, in the spirit of the ruling of the War Department, that the

IN THE LAURENTIAN LIBRARY

A library possesses an individuality as distinct as that of a living personality, but none so impresses its atmosphere upon a visitor as does the famous Biblioteca Laurenziana at Florence.

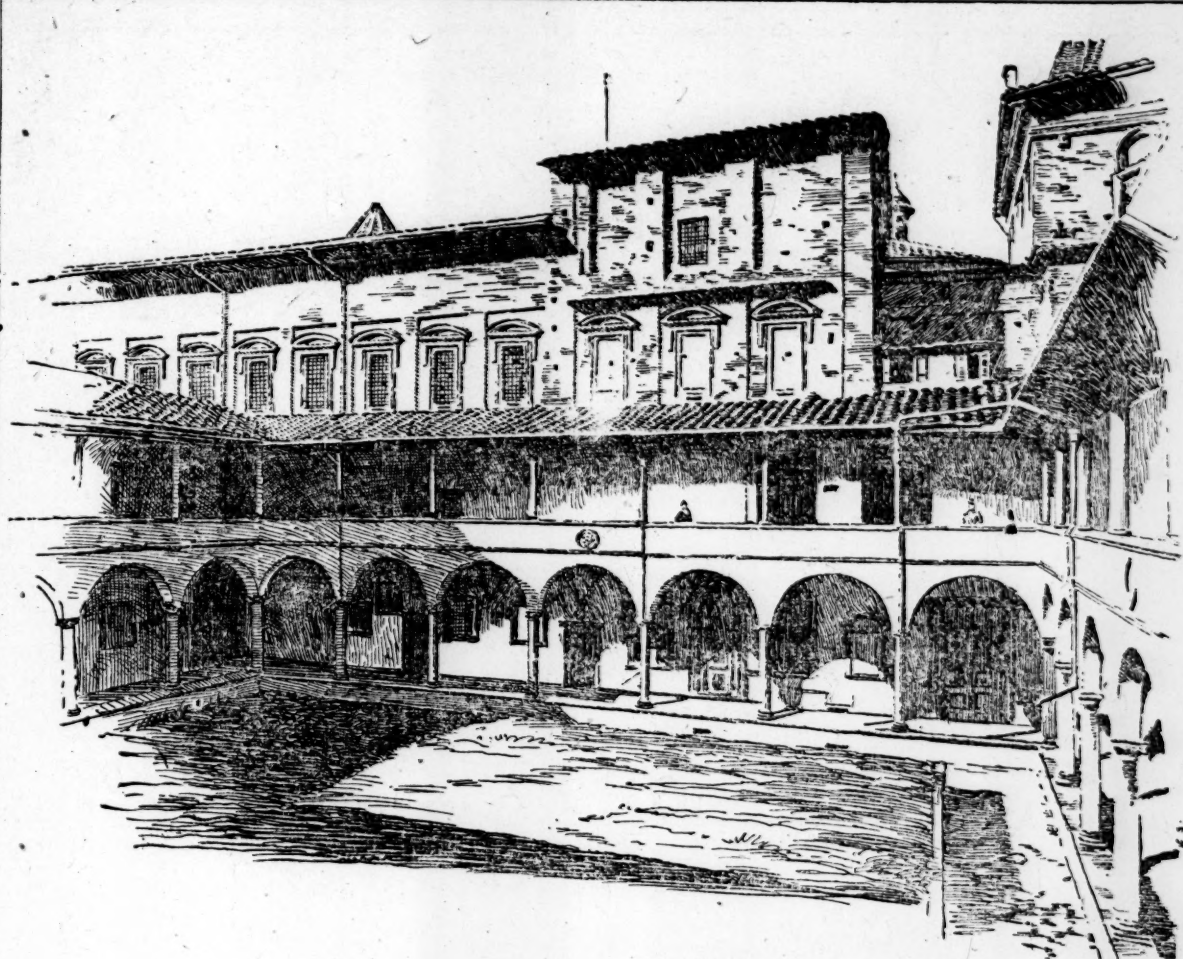
The word "visitor," is used, but more is required than that. A visitor, who walks up its stately stairway, will be impressed with Michelangelo's designs, and will admire the further evidence of the master's art in portico and hall; he will stare at del Tasso's ceiling; he will be interested in the 88 plutei, or desks, to which some of the manuscripts are chained; he will admire the codices of great value—the Fifth Century Virgil, the Tenth Century Pliny, the Eleventh Century Tacitus; he will exclaim over the famous Pandects of the Sixth Century, on which rests the study of Roman law; he will be proud to say that he has seen the original manuscripts of Æschylus, of Cicero, of Petrarch, of Dante, and of Alpierti. That visitor will have seen the library, but he will not have felt the atmosphere.

Now come we through the Porta alla Croce to the narrow Borgo S. Lorenzo into the Piazza San Lorenzo, past the statue of John of the Black Bands. We pause for a moment at the ancient bookstand at its base immortalized by Browning in the "Ring and the Book." Instead of entering by way of the Michelangelo stairway, let us ascend to the upper cloister, and ring the bell at a small door we might have passed by unnoticed. We shall be admitted, for the librarian is expecting us. The iron bar drops back into place, and we follow the attendant up the short flight of stone steps to the librarian's study. The attendant knocks lightly upon the door, then places his ear against it to listen for the response. In a moment he opens the door quietly, and bows low as we enter. "My friend has seen what anyone may see," I explain. "Will you not show to him as you have shown to me the richest gold in your treasure house?"

The librarian smiles. "Is he a devotee, like you?"

As I nod, he turns to an ancient wooden desk and, unlocking one of the drawers, takes from it a priceless book of hours, illuminated by Francesco d'Antonio. The purple case is inlaid with jewels, and the small volume inside is similarly adorned. It is my turn to smile as you draw in your breath excitedly, and bend nearer to the magnifying glass to trace the marvelous delicacy of design, to absorb the gorgeousness of color, the magnificence of the decoration and the miniatures. "It belonged to Lorenzo the Magnificent," the librarian explains. "It represents the finest of the quattrocento art."

The librarian rises, and leads us into a large room, filled with wooden cases whose glass tops are covered with faded green curtains. Costly tapestries line the wall, but these do not hold our attention once the curtains to the cases are pulled aside, disclosing the resplendent wealth be-



Michelangelo Hall, showing plutei and chained volumes

lieve, Piero and Giovanni de' Medici, have come and gone; Lorenzo il Magnifico has lived and passed on, bequeathing to them his illustrious name; Charles VIII of France has destroyed the power of the house of Medici, the Medici have regained their own, the house of Lorraine has succeeded them, the separate states have been merged into a great kingdom, the great kingdom has been threatened by the lustful Hun—and still the volumes hold their places at the end of their chains, as if to prove the immutability of learning as compared with the changeability of princes.

The librarian leads us back to his study. The library to you is no longer a mere shelter for books, but rather a treasure house the riches of which you are beginning to comprehend.

"You, too, are a humanist," the librarian says to you (and it is a rare compliment for him). "Otherwise you could not manifest so true an understanding. For humanism is not only the love of antiquity; it is the worship of it—a worship carried so far that it is not limited to adoration alone, but great forces come to reproduce. By the same token the humanist is the man who not only knows intimately the ancients and is inspired by them; it is he who is so fascinated by their magic spell that he copies them, imitates them, rehearses their lessons, adopts their models and their methods, their examples and their gods, their spirit and their tongue."

The little study is poorly ventilated

IN THE LIBRARIES

Discussion was rife a few years ago, in circles where the well-being of the public library was a matter of concern, as to what its future was to be; for that it must change somewhat to meet changing social conditions, and must become more serviceable to a wider range of interests and more classes of people, if it was to attain some footing as an indispensable member of the social order, was plain. But while its critics, some clamorous, some contemptuous, these attacking those passing by on the other side, were wasting time in futile talk, right within the library walls was developing a larger concept of the library idea which began gradually to be seen and felt.

The separate stages of change have been almost imperceptible, but the change has come. The somewhat awesome librarian, who thought of books more as treasures to guard than as means of benefit to the many, and whose profound and supposedly learned remoteness ordinary people hesitated to intrude upon, is fast fading out of recollection. His human and humane successor meets the inquirer with cordial readiness to assist in whatever way his varied knowledge and special training enables. He may not know everything, as one used to suspect of the oldtime librarian, but he knows how to find out, and how to wield the tools of the skilled searcher which are a part of the library's equipment. Not pretending to know everything, he never, by his manner, puts a brand of ignorance upon the inquirer, who often, on the other hand, learns far more than the fact he is pursuing, by seeing how a trained worker goes about it to possess himself of specific information.

The change in the librarian has its likeness in the change that has come over his surroundings. The air of cloistered sanctity reigning in rooms seldom entered save by those belonging more or less to the lettered class, has been dissipated. Order, quiet, and decorum are marks of the properly conducted public library, but the present day atmosphere is brisk, indicating activity and cooperation. The character of the books on the open shelves is one sign of the change. Reference works, histories, genealogies, and their kind retain, of course, their just places where the student may conduct the search which he cannot delegate to another. But on the special shelves where new books linger on their way to the permanent stacks or where books on topics of current interest are gathered, there will be found one at least of use for about every human occupation. It is no longer the bookish individual who is considered, but also the man who is more conscious of his hands than his head, the woman whose day must be spent largely in physical tasks, the boy or girl looking toward a certain branch of manual work, the clerk of all kinds and grades, the merchant, the farmer, the factory inspector, the worker in social problems, the whole army of what are called practical men and women. Just now books having reference to one or another phase of the war are apt to predominate; but even aside from this, the literary person, per se, is apparently very much in the background when the committee sits to select new books.

Such a reader, whose greatest joy is literature—mere literature or pure literature, as one chooses his location—may sigh unobtrusively as he glances along the titles of a few hundred books, and sees that every department of labor and every sort of manual art and craft, and every observation, serious or popular, of the secrets and shows of the physical universe, has its book or several, while scarcely a volume of literary criticism or research, of poetic study or pleasant meandering in the realm of general literature is to be discovered. But if his view is wide enough to relate him to this age of development, he takes heart. Perhaps he remembers how the incunabula were rough things compared to the beautiful manuscripts they came to supersede. And how they were at first regarded scornfully by librarians and scholars; and how this scorn gave way as the printed book proved itself

ress. And about at this point the erstwhile disconcerted literature lover finds himself in sweet accord with this condition of progress and is glad he had the sense not to sit by the roadside bemoaning; for he perceives that the clamoring and the sneering critic are by this time reduced to the barren fate of talking to themselves, the library people, with something to do, having swept by to do it.

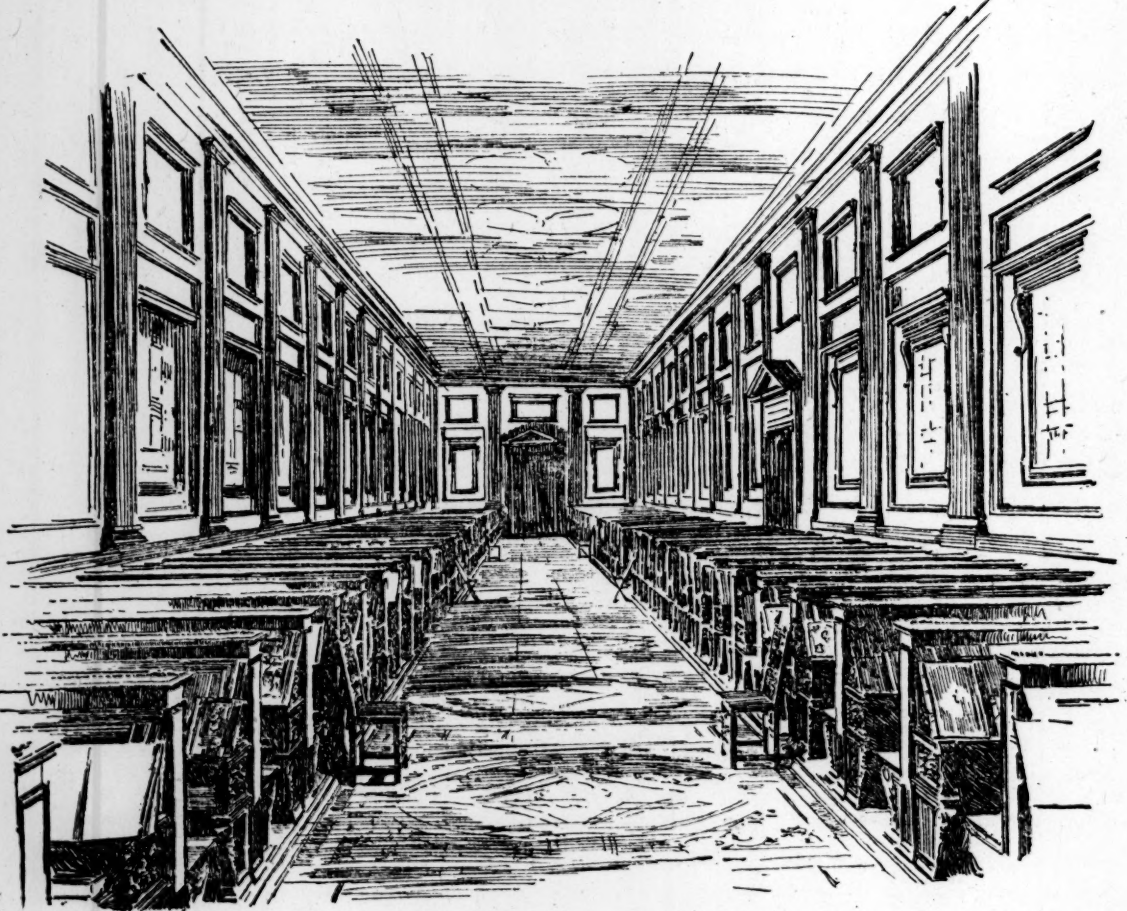
Without accepting the view of a distinguished librarian who emphasized his belief of the importance of the public library to popular education by saying, a few years ago, that if he had to choose between the library and the public school, if the people could have only one, he would advocate keeping the library and letting the school go. (Of course, an impossible alternative) it must be conceded that books and reading carry forward the comparatively slight beginnings of a true education that can be given in a school, and impart the culture that no diploma represents. Listen to Carlyle: "If we think of it, all that a university, or final highest school can do for us, is still but what the first school began doing—teach us to read. We learn to read in various languages, in various sciences; we learn the alphabet and letters of all manner of books. But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the books themselves. It depends on what we read, after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The true university of these days is a collection of books."

The common school graduate, yes, the high school graduate who has no acquaintance with literature is easier to find than he should be. But a lack of taste for reading in a young person is by no means final; it is simply latent, and too often the school course leaves it unawakened. Then the library with its books on all conceivable subjects, holds out to the school graduate something he can be induced to read, not because it is a book, but because it tells about airplanes, or photography, or even tanning. It is the tool again, and not the gem, that furnishes an introduction to the realm of literature, and the library is the only public institution that deals in both.

The public library in the United States, like all public institutions, is still in its youth. If it took a nap for a few decades, whether of cultural repose or mental torpidity, this was but the prerogative of infancy. Yesterday it awoke and began to look around with wide eyes. Today it is grasping with both hands the problem of how to become in fullness what it has been called, an agent plenipotentiary in the betterment of society. It is a perpetual symbol of the brotherhood of man. Universality is its watchword, and completeness the "star" to which the library wagon is hitched.

LOOMFIXERS GO ON STRIKE

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Loomfixers on strike because of alleged discrimination, according to union officials. It is said that in these mills several of the most who had returned after an eight weeks' strike were refused work or transferred to other departments, and that in consequence others came out in sympathy.



The cloister of San Lorenzo

coal industry must not be interfered with. I, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace, hereby notify the said Tony Klavin and his guests, that if the output of the mines of the Barton Coal Company are materially decreased on Monday, the 29th day of July, or thereafter, on account of the guests at said wedding not being at their places of work, the War Department will be notified, so that it may investigate the cause of such idleness, and the Liquor Licensing Commission of the State of Ohio be notified to investigate the furnishing of intoxicating liquors to the guests at said wedding."

The injunction was served and read to the assembled guests, the wedding was held according to schedule, but as dry as a bleached bone, and as a result, every coal miner was on the job the next day, and helped to bring the month's production up to the owner's expectation.

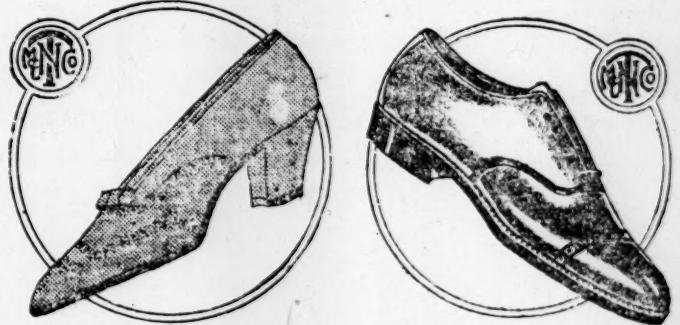
neath: heavy choir books, classic manuscripts, books of hours, breviaries embellished by Lorenzo Monaco, master of Fra Angelico, by Goltzi, whose frescoes still make the Ricciardi famous, and other artists whose names have long since been forgotten, but whose work remains as an everlasting monument to a departed art. Magnificent examples of every school, from the early Byzantine to the decadent style of the Sixteenth Century, combined to teach the present the omnipotence of the past.

From case to case we pass, our guide indicating the variations and significance of the different schools, out onto the great library itself, whose noble proportions are laid down by Michelangelo we can now better appreciate. The volumes chained to their plutei for nearly four centuries mean more to us, too, for we think of what has happened since they began their eternal vigil. Life outside the old walls has changed mightily since Cosimo de' Medici, the first grand duke, laid their foundations: Cosimo, pater patriae, the real founder of the collec-

and the air is heavy. The voice of the speaker, in its low Tuscan accent, and the subjects themselves, seem far removed from the life outside. We are no longer in the present; we are men of Italy of four centuries back. Is it the librarian talking to us, or is it the laurel-crowned Petrarch, reciting verses written for Laura; or Ptolemy giving to us of his wisdom; or Machiavelli discussing Florentine politics and delivering diatribes against the state? Whoever it is, it is a voice from the dead and buried past.

Thayer McNeil Company ANNUAL MID-SUMMER Mark-Down Sale

NOTE: The Government is considering a 20% luxury tax on shoes priced above \$10. The replacement values on these shoes will put them into the luxury class.



Special Values for 3rd Week

Women's and Misses'	Men's and Boys'
Women's Dark Tan Russia Calf Pumps, with imitation wing cap. Suitable for early Fall wear. All sizes. Were \$7.00 and \$8.50. Now \$5.00	Men's Gun Metal Low Shoes. Were \$8.00. Now \$6.00
Women's Dark Tan Russia Calf Low Sport Shoes with fibre soles. Were \$7.00. Now \$5.50	Men's Patent Leather Pumps. These pumps could not be replaced less than \$9.00. Now \$6.00
Women's Black Russia Calf Pumps with full wing tips. Were \$8.50. Now \$6.50	Men's Dark Tan Sport Low Shoes, with fibre soles. Were \$7.50. Now \$6.00
Women's Dark Tan Russia Calf Low Shoes. All sizes. Were \$9.00. Now \$7.00	Men's Patent Leather Low Shoes for street. Were \$10.00. Now \$7.00
Misses' Patent Leather White and Blue Kid Slippers, sizes 11 to 12½. reduced to \$1.00	Women's Slippers \$1.00
Misses' Tan Play Oxfords, sizes 11 to 2. Were \$3.25. Now \$2.50	Pink and Blue Embroidered Bouddoir Slippers. Now \$1.00

—15 West Street—47 Temple Place—

COMMISSION PLAN OF BUDGET IS URGED

War Economy Speaker Declares Success of the Budget System Depends Upon the Ability and Earnest Purpose in Its Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"My experience with state and municipal budgets," said Arthur N. Pierson in his speech before the National Conference on War Economy, "has brought me to the conclusion that the successful outcome of a budget system depends upon the ability and earnest purpose present in the making, to a far greater degree than in its form or plan. In other words, it is the man behind the gun that brings the results. To my mind, we have placed far too much emphasis upon the form or plan of a budget, and paid too little attention to the care and intelligence used in its making, and the integrity with which its provisions are carried out. The budget in itself appeals to me much like the plan and specifications of a building; they are good or bad, according to the measure of intelligence and honest purpose with which they are made, and I think we will agree that they will produce results, all things being equal, in the proportion that these factors are present. Such a budget commission would be of great assistance to the appropriation committee in making the legislative budget, and, on the other hand, would prove of great value to the Governor and the appropriation committee in making and perfecting the executive budget. The assistance of such a commission would find an added purpose in New Jersey alone in keeping the Governor in constant touch with the activities and needs of the institutions. A commission of this kind, with its knowledge of the State's needs, would be of great value to the purchasing department in the standardization of supplies. "There are one or two features in New Jersey's budget scheme which have been in the process of evolution and adjustment for the past few years. Up to a year ago, New Jersey followed the policy of detailed appropriations with scarcely a deviation. In 1917, however, we overcame some of the unyielding provisions of the detailed budget, by giving the State House Commission authority to transfer items within department appropriations. This flexibility proved a timely expedient in adjusting conditions created by the war, and saved our institutions from much embarrassment. "It has been a time-honored practice to pass a supplemental bill at each session of the Legislature. This practice brings about the same unsatisfactory conditions as exist in other quarters, and I am inclined to believe, to a degree, destroys the incentive for economy in administering institutional affairs. It has always been looked upon with favor by our institutions, as this gives them two chances at the State Treasury. The supplemental budget has with us had some justification, as, in the past, requests for funds were filed a year previous to the operation of the budget, which, under normal conditions, makes a scientific distribution of state funds and the administration of institutions somewhat difficult. It has tended to make the Appropriation Committee careless and provided a ready means of pushing their responsibility on to their successors. "When New Jersey adopted its executive budget, we determined to get away from a supplemental or emergency budget, but not until last winter were we able to accomplish this purpose. In 1917, to meet the unforeseen requirements arising from our entrance into the war, we granted a lump sum emergency appropriation, and placed its distribution in the hands of the State House Commission, which is composed of the Governor and the heads of the several departments; this provided relief for many trying conditions which could not have been foreseen either in our annual or supplemental budget. "Last winter, we changed our fiscal year from Nov. 1 to July 1, thereby bringing the operation of our budget four months nearer the time for filing requests for funds, and within three months after its final adoption. By thus bringing the operation of the budget within a reasonable time after its passage, and with the means of relieving the distress of unforeseen conditions through our emergency fund, we were able to do away with the supplemental appropriation bill for the first time in several generations. "I appreciate that the power given the State House Commission to transfer appropriations and the expenditures of our emergency fund, does violence to the theories of that school of budget making that adheres strictly to the detailed or segregated budget. I will, for the moment, accept this plan of making appropriations, but in so doing must ask its defenders to accept with it the necessity for more care and intelligent thought in the making than is given the average budget, whether executive or legislative. I recognize the force of the argument in support of the segregated budget, and freely admit that the carefully detailed appropriations bring the expenditures of such a budget under more definite control. I am inclined to the belief that the lack of flexibility of such a budget surrenders economy and efficiency in its operation. At the same time, we must admit the force of the argument on the other side, viz., that those who know most about an institution can best administer its affairs, and that a detailed budget destroys the incentive and even the opportunity for the exercise of initiative and executive ability. In other words, it makes the executive head or board of managers of

an institution simply the errand boys of the budget and its makers; in short, I will accept the detailed budget only after the most positive assurances that it has been intelligently made. "To sum up my conclusions, I shall state that I am a firm believer in the executive budget. It has proved to be a vital part of our plan for a business administration of state affairs. It appeals to me as a step in the right direction, but I wish to emphasize again my unbounded faith in a permanent specialized budget commission as the necessary adjunct to, or rather let me say, as an indispensable part of any budget plan. I believe this will prove true in New Jersey, as well as in other states, as I am convinced that no budget will be the instrument for a scientific distribution of state funds until it has the support and guidance of such a commission."

RESERVE STOCK OF HARD COAL NEEDED

Demand for Anthracite Said to Have Resulted in Taking It Up as Fast as It Is Produced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States fuel administrators in this State and New Jersey are positive in declaring that solution of the coal problem will be reached without hardship to any household. General inquiry among the anthracite handlers brings forth the statement that an anthracite of domestic sizes, enough to supply for a full year 2,317,000 persons, allowing the average consumption for each person, was delivered in July. It is claimed by one of the coal trade organizations that nearly 9,000,000 persons in this district have been provided with anthracite since April 1, and that this has been done with the labor force reduced 19 per cent since the war began. An anthracite expert concludes a letter: "At Tidewater shipping points there were less than 113,000 tons at the beginning of August. The demand has taken anthracite as fast as it could be produced. This means that consumers are better provided than ever before in August. On the other hand, there are no reserve stocks of anthracite to be drawn upon next winter. Current production and distribution must then be counted upon, which makes it imperative if the public is to be supplied with coal, that the mining forces shall be maintained, whether against the draft or other depleting agencies."

PROFIT IN EGGS IN CANAL ZONE

Successful Raiser of Poultry Tells How He Has Overcome Some Apparent Obstacles

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—Poultry raising is beginning to interest dwellers in the tropics. Uncle Sam is investing heavily in hens on the Canal Zone and the subject is arousing considerable interest. A well-qualified fowl-raiser on the Isthmus, Herbert Hele, who has made quite a success in solving the problem peculiar to tropical conditions, speaking of his work has this to say: "Poultry literature, referring to the tropics, as far as I have discovered, does not exist, a short paragraph here and there has been all that I have been able to find, and the information generally has been theoretical. "In the Republic of Panama there have been many attempts made to start a large poultry business, yet, outside of the small flocks maintained by the wealthy, which barely supply their own table, and the small mongrel flock that somehow or other manages to eke out an existence wherever man has placed his habitation, poultry keeping is in its infancy. As soon as the flock of poultry became larger than could be maintained from the scraps and gleanings obtained from the hut, house or village, in which or near which it lived, and labor, the cost of feed, the losses, together with the expense of housing, had to be taken into consideration, the business was run at a loss and the idea has become almost universal that poultry could not be made to pay on account of the excessive rains and high humidity, the unsuitable clayey soil, the lack of proper transportation and the high wages which had to be paid to incompetent labor. "As far as I am aware, no new poultry feeds have been discovered. Bran must continue to be imported for use in the mash. Banana stalks run through a root chopper, can take the place largely of sprouted oats. Peas, beans, sunflower seed, feterita and maize should be grown to supply the bulk of the feed. I have heard good reports from buckwheat, but never actually saw any growing or being fed. Meat scraps and dried blood must be used in connection with the local feeds to form a narrow ration. During normal times I believe that the bulk of the feed can be imported direct from the States, and profitably used, at least as long as 60 cents a dozen can be had for the strictly fresh laid egg. "The best plants to grow on the range are banana, papaya, cassava or yucca and okra. I would recommend alternate rows of these about 25 feet apart. Large quantities of grass should be cut and dried during the dry season for use as litter during the wet season, when none can be cured."

CANTEN MAKES \$250,000
AYER, Mass.—A profit of \$250,000, made by the canteen of the seventy-sixth division of the national army in the six months it was at Camp Devens, it is announced, has been distributed in dividends among the several companies.

ALLOTMENTS DUE TO SOLDIERS' WIVES

Many Complaints Made on Delay and Difference in Payments—Officials Claim That Government System Is Not at Fault

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The wife of a soldier in the United States Army complained that her husband had been gone two months, and she had not yet received the \$15 a month allotment due her from the government. Another said that her checks were received very irregularly. A third said that the amounts of the checks she received were different. A fourth woman had been forced to borrow, and had put herself in a position that was leading to undesirable consequences. Some women are indignant, some are discouraged and some suspect that inimical forces are at work to interfere with the regular payment of the sums due them. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor undertook to unravel some parts of the tangle. He visited the United States Treasury building, and was referred to a former museum, a part of the Smithsonian Institution in which is housed the central department of the war-risk insurance, which he was told included the paying of allotments.

A young woman at the Smithsonian said, "The best thing to do is to take you through the building, and show you how enormous the work is." This was put into effect, and the seeker after information was shown an enclosure into which 90,000 letters were pouring; then a room where hundreds of girls were sorting the letters; another where foreign languages were being translated; and many other things that belonged to the system. Among them there was an immense card index. When the dozens of cards full of Smiths were shown, and the almost equal number of Joneses and the many hundreds of Browns, one felt that there was indeed little hope for one who bore these familiar names ever finding out where he differed from the others of his name.

There was a letter from a woman in a very small place who had had little experience with the world. Her husband had gone to France to fight for his country, and she assumed that the government knew all about him. For those who are unaccustomed to writing and have had nothing to do with affairs, it is so easy to forget to put down the complete address, or the soldier's full name, number and other details required.

The young woman connected with the publicity department who showed the writer through the building said that in no instance was the system to blame; it was always the soldiers or their families. He was presented with the "Do's" and "Don'ts" of the war risk insurance, which are the sum of the whole matter, if one would get the money due him or her.

"Ten war risk insurance Do's: "Always give correct allotment number when referring to application of enlisted men. This allotment number appears on the face of the check to the right of the name. "Give rank, organization and address of enlisted man when possible. "End letter with your own first, middle and last name, address, city and state. "Write legibly. Poor handwriting is the cause of much confusion and delay. If possible, use a typewriter or print plainly all necessary details of name and address. "State your case in as few words as possible. Short, clear statements will enable us to handle your letter with the least possible delay. "Read carefully all circulars or letters of instructions sent you by the government. These instructions were prepared with purpose and should not be disregarded. "Notify your postmaster and the bureau promptly concerning any change in address. In doing this, always give former address, and the new address clearly designated. "Answer promptly any communications requiring reply that are sent you by the bureau. When addressed envelope is inclosed, the bureau expects you to use this for reply. This will assure more prompt attention. "Write the bureau if any person in your family dies who has been getting allotment or allowances. "Ten war risk insurance Don'ts: "Don't write unnecessary letters to the bureau of war risk insurance. For example, letters of thanks are not necessary. "Don't write the bureau concerning allotments and allowances until the enlisted man has been in the service at least 60 days. "Don't write to us in pencil. "Don't write on both sides of the paper. "Don't write us if the insurance certificate is not mailed to you at once. The insurance is effective as soon as application is accepted and premium paid. If the government has accepted the application and verified the rights of the enlisted man to take out this insurance, the certificate will be mailed in due time. "Don't write in reference to previous correspondence without stating the case again. "Don't use check number in referring to application instead of allotment number. The allotment number is found on the face of the check to the right of the name. "Don't ask the bureau for addresses of enlisted men. This information is furnished by the War and Navy departments. "Don't expect family allowances unless you know that the enlisted man has allotted the required amount from his pay to receive this government allowance. A man must allot \$15 a month to his wife and children, but

allotments to other relatives are voluntary. Allowance will not be granted unless applied for by the enlisted man. "Don't write us if the August check issued by the government is smaller than formerly. The full amount of previous allotment may be obtained if the enlisted man will make an additional application through the War and Navy departments."

MARINE ENGINEER TRAINING SCHOOL

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Registers Still Another Large Group for Course

BOSTON, Mass.—Another large group has registered for the fourteenth of the schools of the United States Shipping Board under the care of Prof. E. F. Miller at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the tally at the end of the first lecture being 57, with one or two more expected. This group in the Marine Engineers Training School replaces one graduated on Saturday of about equal size. The later schools are notable for the quality of the men that are attracted to them, and in this one there are 16 applying for positions as second assistant engineer, and three who intend to qualify themselves for the place of first assistant.

These schools are getting at the results which were the hope of Henry Howard when he proposed the idea, the securing of good material in men and experience, which by comparatively little intensive work can be transformed into available managers of the engine rooms of the new merchant marine. In the present group are about a score of machinists; five men who have been engaged in the construction of marine engines; 15 men who have had experience with stationary engines, some of this eight, 10 or even 14 years in duration; one locomotive engineer who has been a dozen years in the cab; five men who have had stations in the navy, who seek to improve their positions; four men from engine rooms at sea, in which they have spent up to 10 years, and two or three familiar with the engine rooms of river steamboats or of towboats in the harbors of this and other countries.

The assembly represents not only Boston, Greater Boston and half a dozen of the manufacturing centers of Massachusetts, but similar centers in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The group is headed by the Middle States, who has had extensive experience in the nearer Orient. The course is four weeks in length, and a month hence the fifteenth school will be established.

RED CROSS WORK IN THE CANAL ZONE

Special Instruction Course Given to Women of Local Chapter Who Are Active in Movement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—Red Cross work on the Isthmus has received added stimulus by the arrival of Miss Lottie P. Magee, of Washington, D. C., who has come down to give a special course of instruction to the women workers here. The local chapter has been very active and the volunteer work of the women has reached large dimensions.

The president of the Canal Zone Chapter is S. W. Heald, who is the superintendent of the Panama Railway. The chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary on the Pacific side is Mrs. Chester Harding, wife of the Governor of the Canal Zone. Mrs. Crede Calhoun, of Posts, is the secretary, and Mrs. R. L. Longhron, is treasurer. Mrs. George F. Landers has been doing the work of general inspection of all the activities. The center of woman's work on the Pacific side is the Hotel Tivoli in Ancon. The chairman of the auxiliary on the Atlantic side is Mrs. S. P. Verner, with Mrs. Frank de Boissiere, wife of the British Vice-Consul in Colon as secretary and treasurer.

The women on the Isthmus are knitting and sewing and they also have done much social service in entertaining passing soldiers returning from the front. The old colonial mansion in Colon, the Gilbert House, is the center of the activities of the women at the Atlantic terminus, and is operated by the Cristobal Woman's Club, the oldest on the Isthmus; Mrs. Verner is president of this club, and Mrs. Julius D. Dreher, wife of the American Consul, is vice-president.

In addition to Red Cross work, the club has, during the past year, with the cooperation of the merchants of Colon, organized and centralized the local charity work in Colon. This work is conducted by a committee composed of Mrs. J. J. Henriquez, wife of the president of the Colon Board of Commerce; Mrs. J. G. Pels, wife of the captain of the Port of Cristobal; Mrs. de Boissiere and Mrs. Dario Melendez.

The women of the Isthmus have rallied to the Red Cross work as the chief means of expressing their personal devotion to the cause in which so many "in the States" are serving directly. They are shipping large quantities of knitted goods, clothes, comfort bags, pillows, etc., regularly to France and the number of them at work has steadily increased.

BOX MAKERS ORGANIZE

SPOKANE, Wash.—At a meeting of western pine and spruce manufacturers of the Northwest in this city it was voted to amalgamate their interests and create a new box manufacturers' association covering the four states of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, which will become affiliated immediately with the National Box Manufacturers' Association.

INCOME TAX RECORD OF MASSACHUSETTS

Collections for 1916, the First Levied Under Amendment to Constitution, Are 99 Per Cent of the Total Assessments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The record of Massachusetts in collecting its state income tax of \$12,261,953, for the year 1916, the first levied under the new amendment to the State Constitution, shows the possibility of collecting a high percentage of taxes, providing there is responsible and efficient enforcement of the laws, according to tax officials here. All but \$87,399 of the 1916 tax has been paid in, and much of this has been only recently billed out. Henry H. Bond, in charge of the State Income Tax Division, predicts that a large proportion of the amount outstanding will eventually be received.

"Federal officials in Washington told me that it would be extremely difficult to collect the last 1 per cent of the income taxes," stated Mr. Bond. "But the fact is, we already have collected considerably more than 99 per cent of the total 1916 tax, and I am confident that we will receive 99 per cent of the balance. "Approximately 130,000 Massachusetts citizens paid the 1916 income tax. The 700 delinquents, whom we are trying to reach through warrants recently placed in the hands of deputy sheriffs for service, are mostly small taxpayers who, while willing to pay, are financially embarrassed for the time being. "People already have begun to pay their income tax for the current year, though it is not due until Oct. 15. Upward of \$1,000,000 has been received already, out of a net tax of \$13,000,000 levied this year. This tax is apart from the 10 per cent special war tax on incomes levied by authority of the 1918 Legislature. The war tax amounts to \$1,300,000 more."

Elaborate machinery has been installed in the income tax division at the State House for uncovering taxable incomes. Mr. Bond said: "We are constantly uncovering new incomes which are taxable. To date we have taxed something like \$346,000,000. This is income actually taxable, that is over and above all exemptions and special deductions permitted by law. Since March 1, we have uncovered \$10,000,000. This represents largely income from interest and dividends."

"Everything we uncover in this manner is subject to retroactive taxation. That is to say, if income from a given source comes to light this year, and has escaped in previous years, we apply the income tax for each year it has failed to pay."

"Our expenses for collecting are low, we feel. We have allowed \$315,000 for collecting this year's tax. After deducting interest on our deposits, our

collection expenses are less than 2 per cent, which we feel is a good showing. The collection of the federal income tax cost the government a few years ago 1.56 per cent, I believe. In the State of Wisconsin, the expenses amount to about 4 per cent."

Massachusetts tax officials are convinced that the income tax is the logical system for obtaining state revenues, though it has been only partially applied in the State as yet. There is a desire to establish ultimately in Massachusetts a general income tax, similar to the federal income tax. Under such a tax, a person would be taxed more nearly in proportion to his ability to pay a fundamental closely followed out by the Massachusetts tax department.

An amendment to the State Constitution would be necessary to strike out the word "proportional" from the existing organic law which was recently rejected by the Constitutional Convention, after a stubborn fight.

TENANTS LEAGUE MAY CALL STRIKE

New York Occupants of Apartment Houses Organized to Stop Excessive Rent Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oct. 1, which shares with May 1 the title of "moving day," this year will witness a new and strange sort of exodus from the city's many apartment and tenement houses if success accompanies the plan which Mrs. Mary Mardfin, Socialist and Woman's Trades Union leader, has originated, for it was her idea to organize dwellers in apartment houses where landlords have advanced their rents unduly in an attempt to get generous shares of inflated war profits.

The Tenants League is what the new organization is called. This demands the passage of the Crosser Bill "to prevent extortion and to impose taxes upon excess profits in rents," or the passage of some rent-regulating measure at a specially called session of the State Legislature before the 1st of October. If neither of these events come about, according to Mrs. Mardfin, then the tenants will strike. By her plan the league will find temporary refuge for members who are driven out of their homes by inordinately increased rentals, the more fortunate members helping them to move and store their furniture as cheaply as possible. She even suggests that halls may be hired and turned into temporary barracks.

The league is busy listing landlords as to the fairness of their demands. A mass meeting is scheduled to be held at Cooper Union, Sept. 25, to urge action by State or nation, but if none is forthcoming by moving day, then, says Mrs. Mardfin, executive secretary of the Tenants League, there will be a strike, with picketing and all the usual accompaniments.

NEBRASKA FACULTY INQUIRY REVIVED

Prof. F. M. Fling, Now a Major, Returns to Lincoln to Put Charges of Disloyalty in Writing for State Defense Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Prof. F. M. Fling, one of the two members of the militantly patriotic group on the University of Nebraska faculty, from whom an explanation of their activities in prompting the State Council of Defense to lodge charges of disloyalty against other members of the teaching force or that their resignations be demanded, has returned to Lincoln to face his accusers.

A secret meeting of the regents was held at which Mr. Fling, who now holds a major's commission in the United States Army, historical division, appeared and made a full statement of his connection with the matter. This he reduced later to writing, and the communication was sent to the State Council of Defense for reply. The entire matter will be made public.

When the hearing of the 12 professors was held before the regents, on charges preferred by the Council of Defense, evidence was lacking, save as against three members, and that which convicted them of being negative, halting and hesitating in their attitude toward the war, was their own statements on the witness stand.

The demand made upon Mrs. Minnie T. England and Professor Fling, which was a part of the findings by the regents in the cases of all, that they explain or resign, was based upon the representation by the Council of Defense that these members of the faculty had given them information upon which they had based the charges filed against the 12 other professors. These two testified that they did not personally know of any disloyalty on the part of the accused. It is understood that Major Fling, in his letter of explanation, says that he warned the members of the council when he gave them the information they asked for, that it was neither legal nor conclusive evidence, and advised that no charges be predicated upon what he had told them out of a sense of patriotic duty. Major Fling is in charge of work at Washington which consists in arranging all matter connected with the war for the purpose of publishing a history of it after it is ended. He has returned to his assignment.

Mrs. England, the other member arraigned with him, has filed a statement that she never volunteered any information to the Council of Defense, and that the only time she was at its offices was when she was summoned there to give information she was understood to possess.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Announcing one of the season's most remarkable shoe events that interesting annual selling of

Children's sample shoes—record values

—several thousand pairs from three leading makers

Shoes for misses, for children, for boys, for growing girls—serviceable shoes, well made shoes, school shoes, dress shoes—all at savings of liberal proportions. Next fall's wholesale cost in many instances very likely will be higher than the prices here quoted. Black, white, tan and combination color shoes included.



Infants' sample shoes Child's sample shoes Child's sample shoes Misses' sample shoes

at 1.50

at \$2

at 2.50

at \$3

All kinds of sample shoes; size range from 1 to 5. Values of importance.

Children's shoes with spring heels; range of sizes 4 to 8. Interesting savings.

The sizes in this lot range from 8 1/2 to 11. Numerous styles and leathers.

Sample shoes of all sorts. Range of sizes 1 1/2 to 2. Savings of unusual significance.

Larger girls' sample shoes

at 3.50

Novelty and plain shoes are included in the lot. Sizes range from 2 1/2 to 4. Opportune offer.

Small boys' sample shoes

at 2.50

All kinds of styles; range of sizes 9/4 to 13 1/2. Special interest to mothers.

Larger boys' sample shoes

at \$3

In the lot are many styles. Sizes range from 1 to 5 1/2. Pronounced values.

Since they're samples, there are some sizes missing in many of the lots; in a few instances there is but one pair of a style. Hence early selection is the more advisable.

Lower subway

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

SETS NEW MARK FOR BACK-STROKE SWIM

Perry McGillivray of the Great Lakes Training Station Establishes Record for 150-Yard Event at Chicago Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Swimming under poor conditions in Lake Michigan in the basin of the Chicago Yacht Club, Yeoman Perry McGillivray of Great Lakes N. T. S., established a new Central A. A. U. outdoor record for the 150-yard back stroke, his feat topping a highly successful day for the sailor athletes, who swept all the places in two of the three events decided.

By use of his sturdy back stroke, combined with a scissors kick, McGillivray cleaved through the surf and finished eight yards ahead of the other two contestants, both also sailors from Great Lakes. His time was 1m. 15.3-ss., displacing the record of 1m. 17.5-ss., set by Max Mott, Illinois A. C. of Chicago, at Indianapolis in 1915. McGillivray now has won two championships of the annual Central A. A. U. series—the back stroke and the 100-yard dash, and the sailor swimmers have swept all places in four of the five championship events decided to date.

John Bennett, former University of Chicago swimming team star, before enlisting at Great Lakes, won the 220-yard free style, two team mates taking second and third places with him in the final heat. The fancy diving championship event resulted in the three places going to representatives of the Chicago Athletic Association. No teams except Great Lakes and Chicago A. A. have broken into the scoring in this summer's outdoor swim time events, the point total now standing, Great Lakes, 36; C. A. A., 9.

The 50-yard free style, 100-yard back stroke and fancy diving events for the women's championship of the Central A. A. U. also were decided, and a special 100-yard breast stroke race for women was held. Miss Viola Burkhardt, Chicago A. A. won the diving, and Miss Helen Miller, Chicago Hebrew Institute, the back stroke. Miss Jacqueline Thompson of Evanston, Ill., a Northwestern University woman swimmer, won the 50-yard dash. The breast stroke event resulted in a very interesting race, which was won by Miss Essie Harrison of Winnipeg, Man., swimming as a representative of the Women's Life Saving Corps. She defeated another out-of-town girl, Miss Agnes McBean of Duluth (Minn.) Boat Club.

An added event was a cutter race between crews from the U. S. S. Commodore, a training ship in this naval district stationed in the Lake Michigan yachting harbor, and from the naval reserve officers training school on the Chicago Municipal Pier. The distance was 1 1/2 miles, and the Commodore crew won by three-quarters of a length. The summaries:

MEN'S CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-Yard Back Stroke—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes N. T. S.; C. P. Stephens, Great Lakes N. T. S., second; D. L. Jones, Great Lakes N. T. S., third. Time—1m. 15.3-ss.

Fancy Diving—Won by W. P. Heyn, Chicago A. A., (121.1 points); J. W. Briggs, Chicago A. A., second, (108.2 points); R. D. Huzagah, Chicago A. A., third (105 points).

220-Yard Swim, Free Style—Final heat won by John Bennett, Great Lakes N. T. S.; F. R. Pickett, Great Lakes N. T. S., second; H. R. Laubis, Great Lakes N. T. S., third. Time—2m. 45.3-ss.

WOMEN'S CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

50-Yard Swim, Free Style—Final heat won by Miss Jacqueline Thompson, Northwestern University; Miss Lyman, Duluth B. C., second; Miss Jeanette Feinbold, Jackson Municipal Natatorium, third. Time—41.4-ss.

100-Yard Back Stroke—Won by Miss Helen Miller, Chicago H. I.; Miss Jacqueline Thompson, Northwestern University, second; Miss Beatrice Eglew, W. L. S. C., third. Time—2m. 28-ss.

Fancy Diving—Won by Miss Viola Burkhardt, Chicago A. A., (179 points); Miss Assey Smith, unattached, second (151 points); Miss Dixie Davis, Chicago A. A. and Miss Viola Wilson, Sinai Social Center, Chicago, tied for third at 141 points.

Women's Open Event—100-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by Miss Essie Harrison, W. L. S. C.; Miss Agnes McBean, Duluth Boat Club, second; Miss Viola Wilson, Sinai Social Center, third. Time—1m. 40.3-ss.

HOLD GOLF MATCHES FOR WAR MATCHES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago's free public golf links have staged two Red Cross golf matches and has realized several thousand dollars for the Red Cross. Charles Evans Jr., national amateur and open champion, and Warren Wood, former western champion, defeated John Hutchinson and Philip Gaudin, 2 and 1 at Lincoln Park, where nearly \$5000 was contributed. Evans and Gaudin scored 78 each. The others picked up.

At Jackson Park, Frank Adams of Beverly, and George Simpson of Oak Park, defeated John Daray and James Wilson of Grand Rapids, 3 and 2. Simpson and Wilson scored 72 each. Daray 73 and Adams 74. The best ball of the Chicago professionals was 66, and of the visitors 70.

COLLINS JOINS U. S. MARINES
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—E. T. Collins, star second baseman of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, passed the examination Tuesday and was signed into the United States marines. He expects to leave for the training camp at Paris Island, S. C., within a few days.

CHICAGO CUBS INCREASE LEAD

Now Have Margin of Nine and One-Half Games Over New York Team

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	74	39	.654
New York	64	48	.571
Pittsburgh	60	53	.530
Cincinnati	56	56	.500
Brooklyn	52	60	.464
Philadelphia	49	61	.445
Boston	48	64	.428
St. Louis	48	70	.406

RESULTS TUESDAY
Chicago 7, Boston 6.
Pittsburgh 10, New York 2.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1.
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The games in the National League Tuesday were evenly divided, the western teams winning two and the eastern clubs a like number. Chicago increased its lead over the New York Giants by winning from the Boston Braves, while Pittsburgh defeated the New York club. The leaders now have a margin of nine and one half games, and are scheduled to meet the Giants in a final series starting today.

The Chicago Cubs scored a 7-to-6 victory from the Boston Braves, the contest going 11 innings. Pittsburgh won from New York 10 to 2, while Philadelphia shut out St. Louis, 3 to 0, and Brooklyn triumphed over Cincinnati, 2 to 1.

CHICAGO CUBS WIN FROM BRAVES, 7 TO 6

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago National League Baseball Club defeated the Boston Braves, 7 to 6, in an 11-inning game here Tuesday afternoon, both clubs using three pitchers. With the score 6 to 6 in the seventh inning both teams battled for the winning run but it was not until two extra innings had been played that the Chicago team pushed a man across with the deciding tally. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R.H.E.
Chicago... 0 1 0 0 2 3 0 0 1 2 7 12 5
Boston... 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 12 4
Batteries—Carter, Walker, Hendrix and O'Farrell; Rudolph, Ragan, George and Wilson.

PITTSBURGH AGAIN WINS FROM NEW YORK

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The local club of the National League again defeated the New York Giants here on Tuesday afternoon, by the score of 10 to 2. Mayer in the box for Pittsburgh proved too effective for the visiting batsmen, for although he allowed eight hits, they were so scattered as to result in but two runs. His team mates found Steele for nine hits and a total of 10 runs. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Pittsburgh... 0 3 2 0 0 4 1 2—10 8 2
New York... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 9 4
Batteries—Mayer and Schmidt; Steele and Raridan.

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 3 TO 0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club shut out the St. Louis Club, 3 to 0 Tuesday afternoon. Packard pitching for the visitors was very effective allowing but two hits, and receiving excellent support from his team mates. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 1
Philadelphia... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3 5 0
Batteries—Jacobs and Adams; Packard and Gonzales.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS CINCINNATI, 2 TO 1

CINCINNATI, O.—The Brooklyn Club of the National League won its game Tuesday from Cincinnati, 2 to 1. Grimes in the box for the winners allowing four hits but keeping them well scattered. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Brooklyn... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 6 1
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 4 0
Batteries—Grimes and Archer; Ring and Wingo.

WOOL FOR CIVILIAN USES CURTAILED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The army, the navy and the Red Cross require 900,000 pounds of wool and the country's production this year will be 280,000,000 pounds, consequently no wool will go into clothing for civilians this year, according to Lewis Penwell, United States Wool Administrator, who has arrived here from Oregon.

Addressing a gathering of wool men, he declared that owing to the demand for war purposes, no tonnage could be spared to bring to this country wool for civilian clothing.

STATUE LOST IN TRANSIT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A statue of Washington, which was to have been unveiled Tuesday afternoon in the yard of the Camden County Courthouse, Camden, N. J., by the patriotic order, Sons of America, is lost somewhere between Jersey City and Camden. The monument weighs 55 tons and is 16 feet high. It was last seen crossing the Hudson on a flatboat, bound for Jersey City.

STRONG ENTRY FOR TENNIS SINGLES

G. M. Church Not to Try for Title—Tilden, Kumagai and Other Stars to Start in War Benefit Tourney

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under the present conditions the entry for the war benefit United States tennis championships to be held on the courts at Forest Hills the week of Aug. 26 under the auspices of the U. S. N. L. T. A., is surprisingly strong and well-balanced. Not only is it representative of the best tennis ability as indicated by the current tournament records but it is also broadly representative of the game throughout the United States.

Interest will undoubtedly centre in the playing of Ichiro Kumagai, the Japanese player, and he must be accorded a good chance for the championship. Several United States players who entered are thought to be qualified to take his measure on the courts, but the fact remains that Kumagai has improved in his style since 1916, when he was ranked number five, and that he is now playing brilliant tennis. Seichiro Kashio, also is entered and their playing will provide an unusual feature for the gallery.

Of the men in military service, leave has been granted to W. T. Tilden 2d, and H. Throckmorton, who have entered. C. S. Garland also has a furlough and will be on hand if the work at the R. O. T. C., where he is stationed, permits him to get away. Leave was granted to G. M. Church, but he decided he would not be justified in making the long trip from Texas, where he is an officer. Lieut. Craig Biddle has entered and there is a good chance that S. H. Voshell, who is in aviation, will compete.

While the usual delegation of spectacular players from the coast is absent, the California brand of tennis will be exemplified by several men who gained experience there. Axel Graven, California intercollegiate champion, is one of their number. Edward Simmons of Los Angeles comes as the representative of the California Lawn Tennis Association for the junior championship and he will also try the national singles. In addition R. F. Nathan, who has played much tennis on the coast, although he is from the East, will be present.

The South will be represented by Eugene Cizint, who just won the junior championship at Atlanta and is considered to be a promising player, and by C. B. Doyle of Washington, and William Horrell of Phoenix, Ariz. Doyle's record in the clay court and open singles of 1916 was so fine that it caused much comment. Horrell holds several titles in the Southwest, where he has played in many tournaments.

New England is sending a strong delegation headed by N. W. Niles, who was runner-up in the patriotic tournament last summer when no title was involved. H. C. Johnson, who beat Niles for the Massachusetts State championship, also is entered, and I. C. Wright is the third representative from Boston. Canada has an entry, A. S. Cassils of Montreal, who is said to be very good. In addition to the foregoing, the best of the metropolitan players are entered, including several of the promising juniors whose ability has attracted lots of attention.

The proceeds of the tournament go to the war and navy departments commissions on training camp activities, and every effort is being made to realize a large sum for the fund.

MAY SEND CREW TO HUDSON REGATTA

HINGHAM, Mass.—The naval station here will be represented by a cutter crew at the New York Athletic Club regatta on the Hudson River, Aug. 28, if permission to participate in the events is received from Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district. The crew, led by Coxswain Edward Foster, has beaten all of the naval stations along the Massachusetts coast, and its members are anxious to try their speed against that of the fleet and stations about New York.

Lieut. William Griffin, athletic officer at Hingham, hopes to receive the permission for the boys to make the trip, as a title goes with the winning of the event.

RECORD SERVICE OF SHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The ship Tuckahoe, which was turned over to the Shipping Board 27 days after the keel was laid, continues to do record service between the coal ports and ports in the North Atlantic states, making four trips a month, where two trips were once considered average service. On its last trip it discharged 5000 tons of coal in 31 hours. The usual time for discharging used to be over 100 hours.

MORE CEMENT PRODUCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports to the United States Geological Survey indicate that the production of Portland cement in 1917 was 92,814,202 barrels, an increase of 1.4 per cent over 1916's output of 91,521,198 barrels. This is the largest production ever made, the next highest, 92,097,131 barrels, being in 1913.

FENWAY PARK TODAY AT 3:15

Red Sox vs. St. Louis
SEATS AT SHUMAN'S-PHONE BEACH 1689

PLAN FOR WORLD'S SERIES ON SEPT. 4

National Commission Meets to Outline Schedule—Draft Boards Not to Interfere

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission, with representatives from both the National and American leagues, as well as Chairman A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati National League Club, met here Tuesday for the first time since J. K. Tener, former president of the National League, announced that he would not sit with the commission as long as B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, represented that league in the supreme court of baseball.

The National League was represented at the meeting by J. A. Heydler, its secretary and the American League by President Johnson. The commission hoped to be able to outline the schedule proposed for the World's Series as well as the usual details concerning umpires, playing rules, eligible players, scorers and league representatives.

It is almost assured now that the series will start Sept. 4. Chairman Herrmann announces that word has been received from both Chicago and Boston that the local draft boards will not interfere with the members of these teams during the series.

BOSTON LEAD IS REDUCED A GAME

Cleveland Wins Final Contest With Red Sox, 8 to 4—Only Game in League

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	67	46	.592
Cleveland	65	50	.568
Washington	63	52	.548
Chicago	55	57	.491
New York	53	56	.486
St. Louis	53	58	.477
Detroit	49	63	.437
Philadelphia	45	68	.398

RESULTS TUESDAY
Cleveland 8, Boston 4.
GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Only one game was played in the American League Tuesday, that being the final contest of the Boston Red Sox and Cleveland series, which the Western club captured, 8 to 4.

The other games scheduled for the day were advanced and played as double-headers Saturday. Today the St. Louis Club opens at Fenway Park in its final appearance here this season. Cleveland goes to Washington, having cut down the Red Sox last night, and is now practically out of the running.

CLEVELAND WINS FINAL GAME, 8 TO 4

BOSTON, Mass.—Cleveland won the final game of its three-game series with Boston here on Tuesday by the score of 8 to 4. Ruth starting in the box for the Red Sox was easy for the Cleveland batters who bunched sufficient hits to score a run before the Boston boxman found his stride. In their half of the first inning Boston likewise tallied and scored again the next inning, but was unable to push another man across the plate until Ruth, Kinney and Mayer, Schang, Wining pitcher—Coulme. Losing pitcher—Ruth.

JOHNSON AND VAUGHN TIED WITH 21 WINS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Walter Johnson of the Washington Club, leading pitcher of the American League, Tuesday was on an equal footing in number of games won this season with Eddy Vaughn of Chicago, the leading pitcher of the National League. Both have won 21 games.

Johnson's twenty-first victory came Monday in the fourteen-inning game with St. Louis, and was also his eighth extra-inning victory. The Washington Club has played 24 overtime contests this season, being the league leaders in this respect.

BIG THREE ACCEPT GOVERNMENT PLAN

Yale, Harvard and Princeton Universities to Organize Athletics During the Coming Year for War Purposes

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale, Harvard and Princeton universities have accepted the government plan of organization for war purposes, and will carry out any recommendations which are laid down for athletics during the coming year.

This was asserted by Prof. R. N. Corwin, chairman of the Yale Athletic Board of Control, but he added that nothing definite relative to athletic regulations had been received from the government, and that the details of the sports which the three universities would take part in during the coming season could be announced.

The government action placing all colleges and universities in the United States under regulations laid down by the War Department in order that the undergraduate army and navy corps may be developed to the most efficient advantage is expected at Yale to result in a standardized system of prescribed athletics for United States educational institutions. This should assure short schedules in practically every branch of sport between natural athletic rivals and the development of the ordinary major sport teams.

Professor Corwin stated that the matter would not be taken up by the universities until close upon the opening of the fall term, and that by then more detailed government advice would probably be at hand.

The national regulations will be followed with regard to the composition of teams, coaching, training days and hours of practice and length of schedule, as well as in the list of sports which may be adopted. Meantime, no effort will be made at Yale looking toward the arrangement of the fall athletic schedule.

INNOVATION HAS BIG ENTRY LIST

First Father-and-Son Tourney for United States Tennis Title Attracts Many Experts

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. H. Hadsell, chairman of the committee in charge of the first tournament for a father-and-son United States tennis championship, states that unexpected interest is being taken in the event. It will be played the week of Aug. 26 in connection with the other war benefit championships of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at Forest Hills. The proceeds go to the War and Navy Departments Commissions on Training Camp Activities to provide athletic equipment for enlisted men.

The first entry, received some weeks ago, was from Hammett Norton and his father, F. H. Norton.

There is a strong field available for this tournament, teams coming from the metropolitan section and from other cities as well. Among the possible local pairs are F. G. Anderson, H. R. Saunders, Abraham Bassford Jr., Dr. Linn Emerson, F. B. Alexander, F. M. Letson and William Cunningham and their respective sons.

Outside of New York there are: J. D. E. Jones of Providence, C. S. Garland and Grant Silverd of Pittsburgh; C. B. Doyle of Washington, S. P. Welsh of Binghamton, T. M. Day of Plainfield, A. H. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., J. C. Royon of Cleveland, Hance Orme of Greenwood, Ind., and many others who are known to fame in the tennis world. Letters have been sent to all these fathers of rising young tennis players advising them to make a try for the new title.

HUTCHISON NAMED AS FOOTBALL COACH

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Announcement was made Tuesday that Ralph Hutchison, Princeton quarterback and coach, had been named football coach at Washington and Jefferson, to succeed D. C. Morrow, who left this city for Camp Meade, Md., as a captain in the engineering corps.

Two other men were considered for the place, the others being Hugo Bezdek, manager of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, and Somers, the former Penn star, later Colgate and Michigan Aggies coach. Bezdek is not going back to coach at Oregon this fall.

PRELATE ANXIOUS OVER MORAL AIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Right Reverend Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, has written as follows to the national committee on the churches and the moral aims of the war concerning the purpose of his forthcoming trip to the United States:

"I am very keen about getting religious people of all kinds to throw themselves into pressing forward the idea of the League of Nations, leaving it, of course, to the politicians to settle the details, but asserting the principle."

"No one is more clear than I am as to the moral necessity of entering upon this awful war and fighting it through; but I am exceedingly anxious that the moral aim in all this should be kept clearly to the front; and I fear that as the war goes on there is more and more necessity that great efforts should be made to secure this. The mere determination to beat Germany is apt to absorb all else; whereas, in fact, we might defeat Germany and at the same time absorb so much of what is false in the spirit of the war as to defeat our professed aims in entering upon it. That is what makes me ready to do anything that lies in my power to keep the right moral principles of the war to the fore."

STEAM TRAWLER MAKES BIG CATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The steam fishing trawler Kingfisher, owned by the East Coast Fisheries Company of Portland, Me., brought to the Boston fish pier on Tuesday 100,000 pounds of ground fish, the largest trip ever made by a single vessel. The trip netted the Kingfisher more than \$10,000, as it included 70,000 pounds of haddock, which sold at from 8 to 10 cents a pound. The catch was made in a three days' run to George's Bank, off Cape Cod, the first haul being made on Saturday and the last one on Monday noon.

Some of the captains of sailing vessels have claimed that the steam trawlers are a menace to ground fish, owing to the clean sweep which they make of the ocean floor, but the men on the Kingfisher declared that notwithstanding the fact that steam trawlers have been fishing off Cape Cod for several years, there are more fish on Georges Bank now than ever before.

MISSOURI COTTON INCREASE FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Missouri cotton report for August issued jointly by Jewell Mayes and E. A. Logan of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture shows a condition of 93 per cent. This indicates a crop of 83,000 bales against the 1917 yield of 58,784 bales. Butler County has a condition of 100 per cent, the best in 10 years. Dunklin County rates 101 per cent. New Madrid shows 92 per cent. Oregon shows 70, Ozark and Mississippi 100 per cent, with Ripley at 70 and Taney at 80 per cent. Pemiscot has 87 per cent, while Stoddard tops the list with a condition of 115.

PLUMBERS GET \$8 A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The 250 journeyman plumbers who quit work about Aug. 1, because their demands for a wage scale of \$8 a day were refused, have gone back to their jobs. The master plumbers granted the increase asked, raising them from \$6.50 a day to \$8. Plumbing work on new schools to be ready Sept. 15 has been seriously delayed, and much war work hindered. Many of the plumbers, probably more than 100, have left St. Louis, and the contractors now face a shortage of labor.

ASTRONOMERS GIVE AMATEURS CREDIT

Meetings at Harvard Observatory Bring Out Interesting Facts Regarding Discovery of the Newest Star, Nova

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Credit to amateur observers for valuable assistance in observing the new star or Nova, which waxed and waned in the constellation of Aquila last June was generously accorded by professional astronomers at the twenty-second annual meeting of the American Astronomical Society which began at the Harvard Observatory on Tuesday. During the three days' meeting, 77 papers on various astronomical topics will be presented, but interest in the first session centered on those relating to the Nova Aquilae No. 3, as the new star is officially termed.

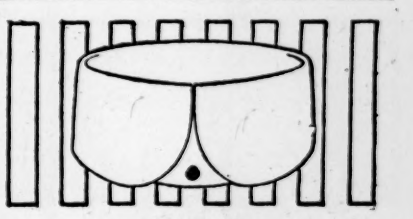
The latest information now places the honor of first sighting the Nova with M. Luizet of Lyons, France, who on June 7 noticed the remarkable increase in brilliancy of what for 30 years has been a tenth magnitude star. M. Luizet had the advantage of five hours over the observers in the United States. Credit for sighting the Nova when it reached first magnitude on June 8 was accorded to several amateur astronomers in the United States. Probably the entire astronomical world observed the star on the following nights, but only those in the Eastern Hemisphere saw it at its maximum stage sometime during the evening of June 10, Greenwich time.

Up to the present time reports have been received of 1200 observations of the Nova by 134 observers, a large majority being amateurs. The Nova reached typical form on June 12, but according to one of the astronomers the spectroscopic observations showed a variance from other similar stars, thus destroying the chance of discovering any constant law of change in such stars.

During the meeting, the visiting astronomers were greatly interested in a number of stellar photographs taken at Harvard in 1851 by Prof. H. T. Bond, the earliest ever made.

GENERAL MCCAIN WELCOMED

AYER, Mass.—Maj.-Gen. Henry P. McCain, assigned as the new commander at Camp Devens and head of the new twelfth division, arrived here on Tuesday and assumed his duties. General McCain, with two members of his staff, reached Boston early by train and came to Ayer by automobile. He was met at the main entrance to the cantonment by the headquarters troop and escorted to headquarters, where he was accorded an informal reception by members of the divisional staff already here, officers of division units, and the field officers of the depot brigade.



BOXFORD
MADE WITH
THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
A SMART STYLE IN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The 250 journeyman plumbers who quit work about Aug. 1, because their demands for a wage scale of \$8 a day were refused, have gone back to their jobs. The master plumbers granted the increase asked, raising them from \$6.50 a day to \$8. Plumbing work on new schools to be ready Sept. 15 has been seriously delayed, and much war work hindered. Many of the plumbers, probably more than 100, have left St. Louis, and the contractors now face a shortage of labor.

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SOCIALIST GRIP ON LABOR WEAKENS

Wisconsin Federation Refuses to Be Dominated—Revolt Also Declared Against Influence of the Brewers in Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Two significant developments marked the recent annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor at Racine, Wis. First, that the grip of the Socialist Party on the federation is slowly, yet surely, losing its firmness of former years; Second, a rising sentiment against the influence the brewing interests have exercised on Wisconsin union labor.

One of the first things the convention did was to adopt a resolution pledging the support of the federation to the government in the present war, something which many labor leaders did not expect, in view of the federation's predominant Socialist membership. But the war appears to have wrought a change in the ranks of the Socialists, for quite a number of delegates took the floor and declared that, regardless of party, it was the duty of union labor to stand back of President Wilson and the Administration at this time.

"The Socialists of Milwaukee are trying to dominate the labor movement; that is the trouble with the situation," declared John Geerlings, one of the delegates, who introduced a motion to the effect that the federation dispose of \$1000 worth of bonds it holds in the Milwaukee Leader, Socialist organ. Up-state delegates supported the motion, but the Socialists, being in the majority, defeated it.

Delegate Geerlings and other non-Socialist delegates stoutly opposed the resolution providing that the federation appear in opposition to the constitutional prohibition amendment, when it comes before the state Legislature. "There are three things which prevent me from voting for a resolution of that kind," said Mr. Geerlings. "There is the victim of booze, the brewing industry itself, and the progress that has been made in those localities in which prohibition has been put into effect. There is nothing worse than the breweries. Their political activities have been rotten and the worst of it all is, and this is spread in the Congressional Record in Washington, that they have contributed to the support of the German-American Alliance. If the same money invested by the breweries today was invested in other industries, four times as many men would be employed as are at present. It is unfortunate that Milwaukee has so many breweries."

In view of developments at the convention, the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League has issued a letter in which it has agreed not to attempt to get organized labor, as a body, to engage in the wet and dry campaign in this State. This was done in response to a request from dry labor men, who stated that labor wishes certain "labor legislation" which it cannot get unless it has the support of wet legislators. It was therefore deemed expedient to have union labor remain out of the prohibition fight as a body.

ITALY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In his comment in the *Unità* on a letter written a short time ago to Mario Borsa and published in the *Secolo* from Mr. H. G. Wells urging the organization of an association for studying the subject of a League of Nations, a writer signing himself G. S., who is presumably Gaetano Salvemini gives his views as to the reasons for the non-existence of such a body in Italy. Expressed with this writer's usual trenchancy, the first reason, he alleges, is that the culture of Italian politicians is wretchedly provincial and that great world problems escape the vision of the members of the government who think themselves practical because they are skeptical and consider the conquest of an oasis of more importance than an international agreement which would assure free trade and equality of treatment for all the citizens of the associated powers. He goes on to say that a society of nations could not be constituted without great freedom in commercial relations and that their ironmasters, and the politicians and newspapers who they subsidize, wish now, more than ever, to make Italy into a closed camp for their operations. This he describes as having the immediate effect of preventing tariff agreements between Italy and the allied powers and serving to conceal the possibilities of the renewal of Italy-German relations.

The Nationalists, he declares, do not wish to have anything to do with a society of nations because their organs are, so he alleges, subservient to the iron masters, and also because they will not admit that Italy, the heir of Rome and the one legitimate proprietor of the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, and all the adjacent seas, the one dynamic nation, with the exception of their future friend Germany, should enter an international league which limited its rights in peace and war and prevented it from becoming greater and greater by means of greater and greater armaments and greater and greater fresh wars.

The Official Socialists who "bless them, understand nothing," would never accept an idea nor agree to a treaty which did not come from their brethren in Berlin, while the Glottians, the Clericalists and all the "Cavallini" of Italy believe that a League of Nations of which the Entente would be the first nucleus would

prevent the return of Italy to the German alliance.

All the others, the writer declares, are waiting to become enthusiastic about a League of Nations until the government accepts it as good. The government in this instance, he declares further, is Baron Sonnino, who "intellectually and morally belongs to the school of Bismarck and Disraeli" and therefore cannot understand the beauty and practicality of the idea. "Sacred Egoism" and "Our War" and disputes with the Slavs, cannot be reconciled with the society of nations and the writer thinks that President Wilson must see something of a visionary to Baron Sonnino.

All this, he affirms, however, only the dry outer crust of their country which he holds is worth far more than its politicians and includes certain great currents which are at once idealistic and practical, the practical value of which escapes their ancient because they are also ideal. An ideal like that of the society of nations would, he affirms, be easily grasped by the Italian people, because a secure peace and the limitation of armaments would be the only adequate reward for the sacrifices involved in a war like this one. To be sure of this it is quite enough to talk to the soldiers and officers of the lower grades. Signs are not wanting that the idea would find a favorable reception in Italy, the writer declares, and proceeds to enumerate the list of Italian publications dealing with it which appeared in the *Secolo*. All the elements for a society of nations exist, he declares, in the Italian, British, and French and all American leagues and committees as well as the Italo-Tscho-Slovak committee, and that for promoting an Italo-Jugo-Slav understanding, Italy is, he asserts, a country in which small groups with clear ideas and a firm purpose can accomplish wonders. If three men will have the constancy to go on repeating the same thing for six months, and if what they say is reasonable, they will always find people to understand and help them, and after a year those who used to call those men's ideals mad or harmful will not fail to entertain them. A typical example, Gaetano Salvemini declares, is the Jugo-Slav question.

UNION OF RUSSIANS FORMED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A number of Russians living in London have formed an association entitled "Union of Russian Commonwealth" ("Narodnoye Obshchestvo"). The object of the union is to unite all Russians "who (1) repudiate the so-called Bolshevik rule, as tending to disintegrate the Russian state and as endangering the independence of the people of Russia; (2) advocate the summoning of a democratically elected Constituent Assembly as the only expression of the free will of the whole people; (3) consider the republican order to be the surest guarantee of the peaceful and free development of Russia; and (4) believe that only in close union with the Allies can Russia regenerate her strength and avert the menace of German domination, aggravated by the whole foreign policy and orientation of the present rulers of Russia, of which the Brest-Litovsk peace is the most disastrous expression."

In response to inquiries from a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. A. R. Bagaturian, the honorary secretary, explained that the union is composed of Russians representative of all political parties except the extreme Monarchists and the Bolsheviks. Thus the committee, of which Prof. S. P. Turin is chairman, includes a Cadet side by side with three Social Revolutionaries, all of whom are intent, in the first place, on working out a scheme of reconstruction for their country. To that end three separate sections of the union have been formed, each with a chairman of its own at its head—the literary section, the section of social-economic problems, and the section of industry and technical economy.

The first section will issue literature designed to promote the political and social education of the Russian peasantry, while the second and third will investigate closely the subjects assigned to them, making use of the opportunity to study British institutions to assist them in their work. Simultaneously the union, which is in close touch with Russia itself and with Russians in the other allied countries, has established an information bureau whose mission it will be to furnish the public with a correct and impartial account of Russian affairs. For one thing, M. Bagaturian explained, it is desired to correct the inclination displayed in some quarters to regard the Bolsheviks as idealists, sincerely intent on realizing a lofty program. They knew perfectly well, from the outset, he declared, what they were setting out to do, and were warned by the other Socialist parties of what their plans would lead to long before the revolution occurred.

The Union of Russian Commonwealth therefore proposes to make clear to the peoples of the West what are the real elements of democracy in Russia, and particularly to promote the nearest possible rapprochement, both intellectual and commercial, between the British and Russian democracies, a rapprochement which it regards as the most effective means of combating the German penetration of Russia.

THE FAIR

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PLANS FOR BARGE LINE ON MISSOURI

St. Louis Manufacturers Purpose to Use the River for Big Shipments From Other Countries Now Coming Partly by Rail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis manufacturers and business men are beginning to realize in concrete terms that the federal barge line opening river traffic from the Upper Mississippi River valleys to the sea is placing the whole region squarely in the stream of world trade. Efforts are being made to make the first sailing of the barges, set for Sept. 15, with down-river shipments, a great success.

Richard Moore, a local manufacturer, points out that the other used in the manufacture of paints is imported from France and now comes chiefly through the port of New York. Mr. Moore and other paint manufacturers in the West are planning to have it come by ship to New Orleans and thence by barge to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and Cincinnati. A valuable wood oil, used in quantities by paint makers, comes from China. Shipments recently received by way of Vancouver are to move by way of Panama to New Orleans and thence by barge. Red ochre from Peruvian mines, Turkey umber and Italian sienna will take the all-water route to the Central West via the river.

Of all the bulky materials used in paint making, flaxseed, from which the linseed oil comes, is the most important. Most of that used comes from the Argentine. It can hardly be moved by rail because of the loss, but the steel barges will carry it easily and well. When the oil linseed is now revoked have been restored, St. Louis manufacturers plan to take 50 per cent of their requirements from South America and the plants built here and later abandoned because of the impossibility of handling the raw material, will be restored. With the aid of the barge lines local paint manufacturers hope to be able to deliver baryas to Japan for a rate of 35 cents per 100, 10 cents for the river and 25 cents for the ships.

The Aluminum Ore Company is now preparing to bring 400,000 tons of bauxite from British and Dutch Guiana. Sea-going boats are now under construction to take this ore across the Gulf of Mexico and river craft are being made ready to bring it from New Orleans to the reduction works at East St. Louis. Federal Manager M. J. Sanders recently informed a western railway president that on the day the Mississippi is carrying 50,000,000 tons of traffic annually his railroad stock would be worth \$1000 a share. The federal manager has set a full load downstream and a 30 per cent load upstream as desirable, but has announced that the towboats now being built will move a full load upstream and move it on time.

St. Louis shipments downstream are expected to be heaviest in the following lines: Agricultural implements to the south and to South and Central America; shoes to all open markets; tiling and clay products to the Southern States and to the west coast of South America where a considerable trade now exists; rope and cordage from the big factories here and all manner of steel fabrications, shapes, rails and plates from the big mills on the east side. Coal, however, will probably prove the heaviest of all forms of out-bound traffic. Packing products will begin moving by river at the earliest opportunity.

ARCHBISHOP LANG ON HIS VISIT TO AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An interesting account of some of his experiences during his recent visit to America was given by Archbishop Lang at a meeting held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at which a number of distinguished people were present.

In welcoming Dr. Lang back to England the Lord Mayor said that he had every reason to know that his visit had done a great deal of good. He referred to the message which the President of the United States had sent to the Archbishop through the American Embassy, in which he stated that the visit had been greatly appreciated by his fellow-countrymen and had contributed very largely to the constant growth of mutual understanding between the two countries.

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standing and esteem between Americans and Britons.

Dr. Lang spoke of the new fellowship and friendship with the United States which the war has brought to them. After his visit to that great country and the unique opportunity that had been given him of speaking to many of its leading men and multitudes of its citizens, he felt it to be his duty to tell his fellow-countrymen something of the spirit and determination with which the United States were sending their immense resources across the seas. He was most grateful for the opportunity of telling them what he had felt, heard, and seen. He had visited 13 of the great cities, addressed six of the great universities, and spent two days with the forces that were in training. It was not easy in 40 days, he explained, to compass the vast distances which he had had to travel, and deliver 82 speeches; but the whole difficult program had been carried through without a hitch; and if there had been any success it was due entirely to the fact that he had happened to be there when a great wave of enthusiasm was flowing through the States and when the people were eager to show their gratitude to and friendship for Great Britain.

He had never felt himself carried along by a stream of enthusiasm more spontaneous and more strong than he had experienced during his visit. It was impossible not to be impressed by the feeling that here was a people, who for a quarter of a century had rejoiced in a freedom which had given them an opportunity for private enterprise, discovering that this freedom was a thing which demanded sacrifice, and rising as one body eager and ready to make sacrifices on its behalf.

Each of the 48 states had its own history, characteristics, and tradition, and the composite character of the Republic had also to be remembered. Yet everywhere the evidence of unity was the same—that the people were at one in this war. The Republic had thrown open its doors with large hospitality to men of every nation under the sun. With regard to the Irish, Dr. Lang said he was satisfied by experience and inquiry, that the great bulk of the genuine Irish-Americans were wholeheartedly supporting the President at this time. He had never seen anything so magnificent as the bearing of the young sailors; and as for the soldiers, there were held in reserve 9,000,000 of the same type of men as were already in France.

It was most satisfactory, the Archbishop continued, that they had been able to send so many of their ships to bring these men across the sea. He then related a striking story, which had been confirmed by the naval officer concerned. When the great *Vaterland* had been launched in Germany, a German said to a United States officer: "How many troops do you think we can put on board her?" "I don't know," was the reply. "I think we can put on board her," he answered, "Ten thousand, and some day she may bring them across to the United States." Within a short time, the same naval officer had taken 10,000 American troops in the *Vaterland* across the Atlantic to fight the Germans. The Archbishop then went on to speak of the remarkable spirit of the men. The officers, he added, were men of the keenest intelligence, 75 per cent being university graduates. Of the men, 60 per cent were foreign-born, and it was almost incredible to them to realize that there were in these armies hosts of German-born Americans who were only too eager to support the policy which now controlled their country, by crossing the sea.

HORSES ORDER IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Controller of Horse Transport calls the attention of owners of horses to the new horses order made by the Board of Trade which came into force on July 25. By this order no public vehicle which is constructed to carry more than six persons, including the driver, is allowed to be used for pleasure or other purposes except in certain circumstances defined by the order.

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GREAT CONGRESS OF POLES IS ARRANGED

International Conference to Be Held at Detroit This Month Will Discuss Establishment of Republic of Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—In the interests of a new Republic of Poland, which the Allies are expected to establish after the Central Powers are defeated, an international Polish conference has been called at Detroit Aug. 26-31 by the Polish National Citizens Committee.

Its decisions are expected to have an important moral influence on the history of the proposed new European nation and delegates will be in attendance from France, Great Britain and Switzerland in addition to 1200 representatives of every Polish community in the United States. The gathering will be the first great congress of Poles since the independence of Poland was acknowledged.

The congress will be organized in a number of different colleges to take up special subjects, which will be worked into shape for presentation to the congress. One important issue is whether the war funds raised in this country shall go to the Polish White Cross or the American Red Cross.

A recruiting organization to swell the army now fighting in France under the old eagle-flag of Poland will be effected. In this connection it is pointed out that the Poles who enlist in the Polish National Army are not naturalized citizens and are therefore ineligible to go with the many Americanized Poles who are fighting with American forces.

Methods of preparing the Poles of Europe for the new international era will be discussed. A campaign for general funds may also be launched.

The purpose of the congress has widened since the idea was conceived. Originally the meeting was to raise funds for welfare work among the soldiers in the Polish National Army. Fighting under the authority of President Poincaré of France, they receive five cents a day, the regular pay of a French soldier. American recruits are organized, trained and equipped at the expense of the French Government at Fort Niagara. It is intended to form an organization to render camp comforts, recreation and other aid to these men.

Every prominent Pole in American business, professional, religious or artistic life is expected to be present. John F. Smulski, Chicago banker, is general chairman of the national committee. Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, has given up his musical work to assist in this war-relief campaign. The Rev. Paul Rhode of Chicago, the only Polish bishop in America, will attend. Leopold A. Koschinski is the local chairman, having the arrangements in charge.

TRADE POLICY AFTER THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand Minister of Finance, was entertained to luncheon re-

cently by the British Empire Producers Association. Sir John Hewlett presided.

In the course of his address, Sir Joseph Ward said that at the imperial conference in 1907 great opposition was aroused by his argument that the United Kingdom and France, who owned the great bulk of the Suez Canal shares, should not allow their enemies to compete with them on level terms. Were the rulers of Great Britain, he asked, after the war going to allow enemy shipping to pass through the Suez Canal on equal terms with French and English ships? His contention was, that if you owned a great highway why not use it to build up your trade. It would be more than ever necessary to build it up after the war.

Speaking of trade competition after the war Sir Joseph Ward said it would be fatuous stupidity if, after the war, enemy merchants were allowed to control the supply of raw materials within the British Empire. It should be impossible, he declared, for German banking institutions ever again to be so linked up with commercial institutions that they were able to compete in the overseas markets on the same favorable terms as previously. The authorities in England, he declared, must devise some fiscal system which would enable them to interchange trade on a reciprocal basis between the United Kingdom and other countries, and freely between all parts of the British Empire. They must determine to use their own ships and the ships of their allies rather than those of the enemy, whose rulers, he added, were now directing the sinking of their ships. The part the United States and Japan had played in the war must never be forgotten, and treaties must be made which would allow America to become part and parcel of themselves. It was most important for the future of the Empire, he said, that the enemy should be driven out of any points where he might be able to obtain command over any part of the Empire.

POTATO PRICES IN BRITAIN Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that as soon as the average yield and quality of the crop has been estimated, the actual prices of the 1918 potato crop of England and Wales will be fixed by a traveling commission consisting of two members appointed by the Food Controller, two appointed by the president of the Board of Agriculture, and an independent chairman, with two local assessors for each district nominated by the heads of two departments. For this purpose the country will be divided into districts, and the commission will visit each of these districts for the purpose of taking evidence from representative growers and merchants.

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VERMONTERS CALL FOR BETTER METHOD

Report of Bank Examiner on the Graham Case Said to Show Need of Thorough Revision of State's Accounting System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Business men and politicians in Vermont view the report of Bank Examiner Frank C. Williams upon his investigation of the accounts of Horace F. Graham, former State Auditor and at present Governor, in which he claims to have found a shortage, as showing an urgent need of a thorough revision of the accounting system of the State. Lack of foresight is charged to past legislatures in permitting a system of unsupervised accounts to exist in the state government.

In his report of his investigation of the accounts of the auditor, which the Bank Commissioner filed with the Secretary of State on Friday for transmission to the incoming Legislature, Mr. Williams claimed that the demand upon his time was so great that he had never been able to make a wholly satisfactory examination of the books of either the auditor or the treasurer. It appears, however, that he found time for investigation between March 26 and May 17 last, with the result that he claims to have discovered many inaccuracies in the accounts of the auditor, including many unvoiced disbursements. During Mr. Graham's term as auditor, he drew orders upon himself amounting to \$17,980.48, according to the report, but whether these were accompanied by vouchers, is not disclosed.

The Bank Commissioner calls attention to his request to the Legislature of 1916 for additional assistance with which to make more frequent examinations of the books of all officers having charge of state funds.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—At a meeting here of agricultural commissioners and cotton men of Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee and Oklahoma, it was estimated that the cotton crop would not exceed 11,500,000 bales. It was decided that because of a short crop, there is no necessity of asking aid in financing the marketing of the crop other than that which can be furnished by the states. The conference recommended that export bills of lading be restored, and that movements of cotton between transportation concentration points be by carload lots.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Reclaiming an Old House

When three sisters took a little house in a quiet street, just off a busy thoroughfare, their idea was to bring out, as far as possible, the comfort and charm of a suburban home. There was not much to admire in the dinky little place, for neglected opportunities lay on every hand. The construction had been good originally, but had suffered later from unwise changes. Discerning this fact, the three sisters could see beyond the seeming obstacles to the prime idea.

Possibilities began to appear on every hand. Ugly and cheap partitions were ripped out, giving free access to the light and air; creaking boards were made to cease their doleful complaint, by searching out the nearest joist and driving in stout iron nails; knot holes were covered with tin can lids; crevices in the woodwork crammed with soap and painted over; holes in the floors stuffed with bits of paper and paint skins; and holes in the walls filled in with plaster-of-Paris. Serious breaks in the walls had to be plastered up with a mixture of water and four parts of lime to one of plaster-of-Paris.

The heavy gloom which fell upon one entering the front door, occasioned by dark red wall paper and dingy brown wainscoting, was soon dispelled by soft olive green walls and white enameled woodwork—just about doubling the light. A threatening, old gaslight, that hung like a "sword of Damocles" in the entrance hall, was supplanted by a stained glass golden tulip bud. For the visitor's convenience, a rug was tacked on the wall and through this hooks were fastened, and a small brass rod obligingly held the visitor's cane or umbrella. This served every purpose of a hat rack, without its glaring obviousness. In an upper hall, a gas jet, that stuck out mischievously to catch the hair or hat of the passer-by, was replaced by a movable fixture which rested against the wall, when not showing its warning light.

In the living room, several problems presented themselves. There were two high, narrow windows, looking out austere upon the street. With one accord, it was agreed that they were far too pretentious for a little house. A Japanese store soon supplied some dainty jig-saw work of storks wandering amid a garden of chrysanthemums. This covered about thirty inches of the top of the window, without shutting out all the light. From this point, curtains of yellow Chinese silk made perpetual sunshine, for the room faced the north. From the wall, a large pier glass displayed a gaudy, gold frame with many useless devices—vines of plaster wired to stand out like loops of carving in clumsy imitation of the lovely, old Florentine designs; but a chisel and a sharp knife, guided by a careful hand, removed the offending ornaments, while plaster-of-Paris and gold leaf filled the holes; and a fine mirror came into its own through the dignity of a simple outline.

Folding doors between the dining and living rooms had to be closed on certain occasions, but, on account of panels of etched glass, poor in design and strident in color, this was quite embarrassing. However, some Japanese gold paper, left over from the dining-room ceiling, was pasted over the glass panels. The result was strikingly handsome, resembling a real shoji. To get to the dumb-waiter, a full-sized door had to be opened, which was extremely awkward when the hall door was ajar. There seemed no necessity for this, as the dumb-waiter opening was at least a yard from the floor and paneled like the woodwork. Accordingly, an attractive little lattice door was made to fill the aperture and pretty curtains behind it allowed of ventilation—a necessity for dumb-waiters in general. On the other side of the same wall was a glassware sink, also closed up tightly behind a door. This door, too, was removed and an interesting drape hung from a rod, placed about two feet from the lintel. Above the curtain, an attractive shelf held a few well-selected ornaments. On the other side of the room, the homely coils of the steam pipes were covered with a

narrow shelf and crushed velvet curtains, above which was hung tapestry, harmonizing in color with the curtains.

The dining-room windows were of the French style, opening upon a little terrace. The old wooden outside shutters were much weather-beaten and in bad repair; but, when the slats were knocked out, screening tacked in the frames and a fresh coat of paint applied, they were a joy. Over the dinner table, an inverted coille hat, fastened beneath the gas fixture, reflected the light upon the gold ceiling, shedding a soft glow over the room.

Upstairs in the bedrooms there were chilly, white marble mantels which stood out like monuments; but their forbidding aspect was eliminated by a heavy coat of oil paint stippled on, in each case a color being used to harmonize with the walls, warm shades for the north rooms and cooler shades for the south rooms. When winter came, the wind crept in about the window sashes, especially beneath the sills. This seemed rather a hard problem to handle gracefully until, one day, some small Persian saddle rugs were found and tacked to the sills, hanging down about half way to the floor. When in place, these were not only exceedingly useful, but very decorative. In the closets the shelves were preposterously high and so were the hooks, entailing needless trouble. It took very little time and effort to unfasten the shelves, pry the side supports loose from the walls, lower them and replace the shelves. Thin metal rods for the hangers replaced the thick wooden poles, which took up so much valuable room. For late spring and early autumn firewood, a heavy wooden box, painted and on castors, with handles attached, reposed under the bed, ready to be trundled out at a moment's notice.

Perhaps of all rooms the kitchen received the most attention. First of all, the walls and woodwork were given several coats of good white enamel. Then the blue and white linoleum was cut and laid. After a week or ten days, when it came to be nailed down, it was found to have stretched so much that further trimming had to be done. Deep cupboards, built only for a race of giants, were pulled down bodily and sawed down to sets of narrow shelves, placed within easy reaching distance, some quite near the floor. These were left open-face, to encourage frequent scouring. Everything that could be made to hang was provided with a hook, even the brooms and mops. The rows of graduated enamel saucepans on the wall could not conceal chipped bottoms or unremoved smudge from the flame. A wall-pocket dish drainer, with slats across the front, was placed over the sink as a dryer for pans. Small swinging shelves, in a closet, held the flour and sugar off the floor and made them easy to pull out to the light when in use. Gayly painted tin cracker boxes and mason jars, containing cereals and spices, stood out bravely against the white background of the shelves.

Outside the kitchen door, one came upon a tiny garden, with an old gray wall covered with a wistaria vine and, looking back toward the little house, a row of scarlet geraniums marked the top of the terrace balustrade.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Blue Serge Coat Frock

LONDON, England—Comfort and utility are two of the most essential features of woman's dress today, and it is chiefly on this account that the coat frock has gained, and retains, its popularity.

The sketch shows one of the plaited variety, so much in favor just now, and it would be difficult to imagine a dress more suitable for everyday affairs. Its looseness makes it delightfully comfortable and the plaits, while hanging quite straight, give the necessary swing and fullness for walking. It fastens with black crocheted buttons and has a collar and cuffs of china blue and white striped gingham, these giving a smart and

fresh appearance. The hat worn with it is a smooth gray felt, with a china blue quill tucked into its black ribbon.

Premature Talk of Furs

Ridiculous as it seems, in the hot dog days of August, there is much talk of furs and fur fabrics for the autumn. As far as one can look into the future of these warm wraps, they appear with the same enveloping colors which they have known for a year or two. Apparently, one's chin is again destined to be buried comfortably in folds upon folds of fur, fur fabric or soft cloth.

Wild Flower and Fern Gardens

The country place that is not over-cultivated with lawns and formal gardens, that has some wild-flowers, or rock-strewn ravines, within its borders, offers delightful possibilities to the amateur landscape gardener. One of these enthusiasts has done much to beautify her estate in the Adirondacks, by her efforts to enhance the loveliness of the wild places around her home, without in any wise destroying their natural appearance. Most of this work has been done by transplanting the various wild flowers while they were in bloom, from the woods and the shores of the lake near by; because, as she reluctantly admits, she is not enough of a bot-

anist to know the plants without their blooms. However, it has proved to her and to all beholders that it can be successfully done, when care is taken to do the transplanting quickly, on gray or rainy days, and to keep the soil well moistened around the plant in its new home.

The ravine garden was, perhaps, the most interesting of the three, although the fernery and rock garden were also delightful spots of coolness and color on a hot summer's day. Through the ravine a little brook winds its way, and made, as the gardener said, a good beginning to work from. "You see," she said, "when you have your irrigation all arranged for, that is more than half the battle, in a wild-flower garden especially, and this one is too far from the house to water by hand or hose conveniently; so, with my dear little friend, the brook, which never goes dry in our longest droughts, because it is spring-fed, I knew that this would make an ideal garden spot. I started right out by lining its borders with the wild forget-me-nots which you see have spread everywhere, and made a veritable carpet from the top of the ravine down to the edge of the lake; and all this in less than three years! The wild iris, or common blue flag, also likes the waterside, so I planted them in clumps along the brook and in the few undrained, marshy places, as well as down by the lake's edge; and they have more than doubled their number already, showing how well satisfied they are with their new surroundings. That tall and delicate lavender flower, with the slender petals that stick out like pins in a round pin-cushion, is called bergamot, but I brought it home from a faraway hillside without even knowing its name. We had been on an all-day drive when we caught sight of it, glimmering like a lavender mist in the meadow, and decided at once to try transplanting it to the dryer places of our wild garden. Only about five of the roots lived, but there must be fifty or more now.

"By the time the garden had gone this far, it had become almost a monotone, so I began to keep a sharp look-out for bright spots of color in the woods and fields, other than blues and lavender, and, of course, the first thing one sees up here is the gay and haunting wood lily, the only 'Tiger,' tiger, burning bright, these woods are likely ever to know again. You can see the stalks of many of them, here

under the pines, among their native rocks—just at the edge of the sunshine, for they do not like too much—but the time of their blooming is over for this year. That is another fascinating side to the growing of wild flowers in a garden; you must keep such a number and variety that there will always, while spring, summer and autumn last, be several in bloom together; otherwise it ceases to fulfill its purpose as a garden. There is every sort of native bloom hidden among these rocks and sunny places from the earliest trailing arbutus of the spring to the rich deep purple asters of the late fall, and some, including the asters, have traveled a hundred miles or more, by motor, to take up their new responsibilities of making this place beautiful."

How well they did it, too! Here was a brilliant spot of orange, like a veritable flame which proved to be the blossom on a plant known as its head gracefully among the grasses, was the duller orange of a stately Turk's-cap lily; both of these unusual blooms had been brought back from long motor trips, for this enthusiast never appeared to leave her home without taking a trowel with her. Nor did she stop at the mere transplanting of wild flowers; whole trees, little balsams, cedars and hemlocks had been placed in groups, just as they grew, wherever their shade was wanted, or where the effect of a Japanese garden was desired. Ferns of the commoner varieties already grew in profusion among the rocks, at the time when the garden was started, but the rare and lovely maidenhair fern had been brought from near-by woodlands and made to grace this charming little wild paradise of

Fabric Designs of Various Periods

"Primitive design, often so fresh and simple in treatment and character, does not differ much in units. The United States Government published, in 1894, a report that the results of its researches showed that the same swastika, used in prehistoric America, had also been found in India, Eastern Turkestan, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Asia Minor, Greece, Rome, Northern Africa and Byzantium. So much symbolic significance is often attached, or some strict religious meaning, that design is a deep and interesting subject from an ethnological point of view," says Miss Ethel H. Traphagen, instructor and lecturer at Cooper Union, and at The New York Evening School of Industrial Art, in her new book on "Costume Design and Illustration." Her book is useful in many ways to the woman who likes to design her own clothes and oversee their making, or to make them herself, as well as to the student of such a subject, for it is extremely practical and, at the same time, decidedly interesting. One who is interested in the patterned fabrics so popular just now will find the chapter on "Period Fabric Design" illuminating.

"In outlining period fabric design," writes Miss Traphagen, "Egypt must first be mentioned, where weaving was known 3000 B.C. . . . While we know that checkered rugs were woven, we find that garments during the Old Kingdom, Dark Ages, Middle Kingdom, Period of Shepherd Kings and New Empire were usually made of linen and wool, woven by hand. While the dyes used were principally red, blue and saffron, white seems to have been most worn. The material was plain, the decoration, if any, being embroidery at the hem. . . .

"Fabrics seem always to have drawn their inspiration from the East. . . . We find both men and women in the Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth centuries wearing stuffs brought from the East, even after the art of embroidery became generally understood, and tapestry weaving and applique work was carried on in Europe.

"While mechanical weaving was done in Egypt 2000 B.C., the more complex use of the shuttles by which figures were produced without crocheting was not known until 200 A.D. It was then done by the Syrian weavers, in the Eastern Roman Empire. For many years, the development of weaving was slow, and the repeat patterns were of the simplest kinds. Ornamental silks were first produced in Europe 500 A.D.; they were Roman and Byzantine.

"The design, consisting of a circle or square frame, developed in the First Century; for the next 600 years, circles or squares, sometimes filled with Persian or Syrian floral detail, persisted. This same design was used for centuries after for stained glass.

"About 400 to 600 A.D., broken circles came in, the upper and lower segments spreading out to form bands. Circles continued to the Twelfth Century. These were sometimes linked together, large circles being joined by small ones at points of contact, and the patterns often becoming quite elaborate. The Saracenic hexagon, geometrically arranged, was also used. Up to the Thirteenth Century, a formal arrangement was often followed, consisting of balanced groupings of birds, beasts and men, placed face to face or back to back."

Sicilian weavers, according to this writer, often wove designs of birds and foliage, in gold thread, upon a ground of purple silk, and, through the influence of the Crusades, introduced winged lions, crosses, crowns, rayed stars, harts or birds, with floral or armorial bearings. An interesting fact related is that, with the introduction of heraldic forms on shields, etc., women of rank frequently wore parti-colored dresses, representing on the right side the coat of arms of the husband; on the left that of the wife's family.

"In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, three distinct types of design were seen, the Renaissance, the Oriental Renaissance and the European floral. The Renaissance brought a change from the accustomed following of Persian Oriental design, and such motifs as the Persian rose and pink, the Rhodian lily and pomegranate, gave way to such Egyptian, Roman and Greek motifs as the anemone, acanthus, lotus, and iris. The second or Oriental Renaissance was really Portuguese-Persian, or the spirit of the Renaissance influencing the East through commercialism. The third or European floral was developed about 1650, during the reign of Louis XIV, when the ferns and flora of the Royal Gardens came into use as motifs.

"In studying the periods, it must not be overlooked that the Dutch brought East Indian types into England under Elizabeth, the Jacobean, and Queen Anne reigns, and that the influence of China was strong in France during the reign of Louis XV, and in England under the Georges.

The East India Company, in 1609, reserved all strange fowls and beasts to be found there 'for the council.' This brought the parrot and the cockatoo in wicker cages, and similar motifs, much into evidence in the embroidery and printed fabrics, so full then of animal and floral design of Eastern character. . . .

"Under Louis XIV, artists held high position; it was an ambitious period. . . . The magnificent gardens that were built, besides the motifs suggested by European floriculture, brought in festoons, vases, architectural designs, etc. It was under this King and his minister, Colbert, that the highest achievement in lacemaking was reached in France."

Much less symmetry of balance is found in the decorative motifs of fabrics, in the time of Louis XV, when shells, feathers, ribbons, knots, garlands and Chinese and Japanese fancies were in vogue, as Miss Traphagen points out, and when Madame de Pompadour popularized stripes and flowered silks.

"Under Louis XVI, the designers followed innumerable paths, under the impulse of capricious fashion. We have Arabesque composition, foliage, flowers, figures, landscapes, country scenes, allegories and Chinese ornament," she continues.

"In the fabrics, we find stripes and

ribbons combined with flowers. . . . Unlike the Pompadour stripe, the Queen Marie Antoinette stripes were interwoven with flowers and ornaments, such as feathers, medallions, lyres, columns, etc. Marie Antoinette liked the flowers, the pink, the tulip, but, best of all, the rose; and the impetus she gave the production of lace, in the beginning of her reign, shows the influence of her taste, which is everywhere seen in the entwined ribbons and garlands.

"The Revolution . . . brought in simpler materials—cotton, India prints and lawns were used. . . . 'The transition period (Directoire) was largely in combination with much that was Egyptian in character. The bee, laurel branch, wreath, helmeted warriors, etc., were now used as motifs and stripes were still popular.' This had marked influence and effect upon laces, now wholly lacking in freedom of design. The costume of the Empire was usually more or less oriental in ornamentation, texture and color. . . .

"Fabric design," concludes this writer, "reveals much of the history and atmosphere of each century, and is worthy of intelligent study and consideration, not only by students, but by all who wish to develop their knowledge and appreciation of beauty."

An Idea for a Standardized Dress

Many busy women are interested in what its designer calls a "standardized" dress, which she hopes others will find as comfortable and convenient as she has proved it to be. It is a combination of serge and satin, remarkably neat and trim looking. The under part consists of a waist and knickerbockers of the satin, the latter being shirred into a deep cuff which reaches about to the shoe tops. A soft crush girdle of the satin finishes the costume at the waist line. The upper part fastens on the shoulders, and has a line of half a dozen black buttons down each side. The outer dress of the blue serge is cut like a panel straight down the back and front, fastens over the left shoulder and is buttoned down on the satin waist, by means of that row of six buttons, down each side, which give it somewhat the appearance of a Russian blouse at the top. At each side of the waist is a fairly wide belt which fastens the two panels together, three

large black buttons at the front edge of it and three at the back. Side pieces are set in at either side of the back and front panels below the waist, so that there is some fullness, enough to make walking quite comfortable and easy. The front and back of the skirt are buttoned together with two large black buttons at each side.

"This is the most comfortable and practicable dress I have ever had," said Miss Rhoads, the designer, as she showed the gown that she was wearing. "At home I wear just the under part, the waist and knickerbockers, about the house; then, when I am ready to go out, I put on the outer dress. I have had it patented and copyrighted and I hope that many other women will adopt it—many have already—for I think that it is the sort of standardized dress that we need, yet it is by no means a uniform. It can be made in other fabrics, too, not necessarily of serge and satin, but of linen or silk, or anything that one could desire."

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Some War-Time Meat Substitutes

The Abingdon Press has issued a compact little volume, called a "War-Food Book," containing helpful ideas for menus on meatless days, giving a number of excellent recipes for immediate war use, and including not only a foreword by Mr. Herbert Hoover, but an introduction by Mr. Vernon Kellogg of the United States Food Administration, and the quaint reflections of the Rev. John Wesley, on "Thoughts on the Present Scarcity of Provisions," which difficulties prevailed in the England of 1773.

The following recipes for meat substitutes, found in the little book referred to, will prove helpful to many:

Baked Peanuts—One cup ground peanuts, 2 cups mashed potatoes, 1 small onion chopped fine, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon paprika. Mix and place in a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve with or without tomato sauce.

Bean Rabbit—One cup baked beans, 1 cup grated cheese, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg (may be omitted), ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon mustard, ¼ teaspoon paprika. Melt the cheese over hot water; add the seasonings and milk gradually, stirring till smooth; add egg and beans and serve on hot toast or crackers.

Dried Lima Bean Rabbit—Substitute cooked dried lima beans for baked beans and proceed as above.

Baked Split Peas—One cup split peas, 4 small onions, grated cheese, white sauce. Soak the peas over night and then cook till tender. Drain and save the stock for soup. Grease a baking

dish and put in a layer of peas, then a layer of onions sliced fine; salt and pepper; repeat; sprinkle over top grated cheese and pour over all the sauce; bake in moderate oven one hour.

Vegetables au Gratin—Potatoes, asparagus, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, and onions can be served as a meat substitute by first boiling them till tender; then arrange alternate layers of the vegetables and grated cheese in a baking dish; pour over all a cream sauce and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Tomato Rice—Two cups cooked rice, 1 cup stewed tomatoes. Mix thoroughly and season rather highly with salt and pepper; pour into buttered baking dish; sprinkle with bread crumbs; dot with butter substitute and heat in oven.

Tomato Macaroni—Macaroni can be served in the same manner. Baked Macaroni with Cheese—Arrange alternate layers of boiled macaroni and cheese in a buttered baking dish; sprinkle with bread crumbs; pour over white sauce and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Baked Rice with Cheese—Boiled rice can be served in the same manner.

Stuffed Green Peppers—Cut the peppers in half lengthwise; remove the seeds and parboil 10 minutes; drain. For stuffing use: Rice moistened with tomato stock, hard-boiled eggs in white sauce, peanut stuffing, creamed dried beef, any left-over meat, preferably ham or chicken, in white sauce. Heat through in moderate oven.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

WHEAT SITUATION
IN THE SOUTHWEST

Millers Somewhat Exercised Over
Change in Policy of Exporting
Breadstuffs—Less Flour and
More Wheat Shipped

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Millers of the Southwest and the country in general are exercised over a changed policy in regard to exports of breadstuffs. Instead of shipping flour almost exclusively, as in the crop year, 1917-18, wheat in raw form is being given preference. The effect is indicated in a statement by President Moses of the Kansas Flour Mills Company, a \$10,000,000 corporation and one of the largest winter wheat milling companies in the world, that the entire crop of 900,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the United States this year can be ground by mills here with plants running only 65 per cent of capacity.

Since the opening of the new movement of winter wheat from the Southwest, practically no flour has been exported from the United States, clearances to the Allies being almost exclusively of wheat. This policy is followed for many reasons, among which, it is said, are the demands of food officials in Europe for the importation of wheat to be ground in their own mills, congestion of package freight material at the eastern seaboard and along the coast of Europe, need for mill off feeds by live stock in allied countries, and the fact that less labor is required to load and unload wheat than flour.

The European Allies are desirous of obtaining wheat instead of flour, principally for the offals. There is a shortage of feedstuffs abroad, and food controllers maintain that the milling of wheat in their own plants will improve the situation. Nor is feed abundant in the United States. Foreign milling plants have been idle more than a year, and manufacturers there are eager to resume.

The following figures show exports of wheat and flour from the United States for the last two crop years:

	1917-18	1918-17
Wheat, bushels	34,183,353	149,831,427
Flour, barrels	21,880,151	11,942,778

Exports of flour from the United States in 1916-17, figuring a barrel of flour in that year equal to 4.5 bushels of wheat, were far less than the total of wheat exports, while in 1917-18 flour exports, with each barrel equal to 4.4 bushels of wheat, greatly overshadowed clearances of the unmilled grain.

BETTERING THE
LIBERTY MOTOR

BOSTON, Mass.—It is understood that the Liberty Motor has completed the process of evolution through which it has for months been passing, and that the final perfecting touches have produced remarkable results with respect to speed. The present horsepower is 454, or 50 per cent more than it developed early in the spring.

A few months ago just as quantity production was about to be launched, the request came for more horsepower without increased weight. This was done, the weight being held around 800 pounds and the horsepower, after some experimenting, notched up from 300 to 454.

The number of changes which have been made in the original Liberty Motor and which were responsible for the increases in production totals approximately 2200. Now there is nothing in sight to delay the big automobile companies from reaching their estimated output. By mid-winter production should be on an enormous scale.

SASKATCHEWAN'S
WHEAT RECOVERY

TORONTO, Ont.—In Saskatchewan, although it is probable the final crop figures will be lower than estimates early in the season, there is an undercurrent of confidence that the crop will attain totals not even regarded as possible four weeks ago. Officers of provincial government say that where a month ago it was considered out of the question to anticipate a wheat yield of 75,000,000 bushels, beneficial rains and other climatic developments have so altered the problem that now it is possible this estimate will be exceeded.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Tuesday are:

Cramp Ship	50
Electric Storage	31
Battery 53, General Asphalt	60
Superior 19, Philadelphia Co.	29
Philadelphia Co. preferred	32 1/2
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	27 1/2
Philadelphia Gas	70
Union Trust	37 1/2
United Gas Imp.	65

GOLD MINING CONVENTION

SPOKANE, Wash.—Plans for the gold-mining industry convention to be held in Spokane, Sept. 5-6, are taking shape. The producers of each district will be asked to form local bodies and crystallize sentiment on the means for alleviating the difficulties of operators at the standard price for the metal.

BRITISH TRADE STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—A report issued by the British Board of Trade shows that the imports into the United Kingdom in July increased £19,067,181, and exports decreased £6,189,635 as compared with July a year ago.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Am Can	46 1/2	47 1/4	46 1/2	47 1/4
Am Car & F	85 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	86 1/4
Am Loco	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/2	69 1/4
Am Smelters	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/2	79 1/4
Am Sugar	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am T & T	95 1/2	96 1/4	95 1/2	96 1/4
Am T & T	95 1/2	96 1/4	95 1/2	96 1/4
At Gulf & W	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4
Baldwin Loco	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
Balt & Ohio	55 1/2	56 1/4	55 1/2	56 1/4
Beth Steel B	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2	85 1/4
B R T	39 1/2	40 1/4	39 1/2	40 1/4
Can Pacific	159 1/2	160 1/4	159 1/2	160 1/4
Can Leather	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/2	69 1/4
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	58 1/4	57 1/2	58 1/4
C M & St. P	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 1/2	50 1/4
Chi. R. I. & P	25 1/2	26 1/4	25 1/2	26 1/4
C. R. I. & P	65 1/2	66 1/4	65 1/2	66 1/4
C. R. I. & P	76 1/2	77 1/4	76 1/2	77 1/4
Com Prod	43 1/2	44 1/4	43 1/2	44 1/4
Crucible Steel	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/2	69 1/4
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/2	31 1/4
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2	81 1/4	80 1/2	81 1/4
Erie	15 1/2	16 1/4	15 1/2	16 1/4
Gen Steel	148 1/2	149 1/4	148 1/2	149 1/4
Gen Motors	157 1/2	158 1/4	157 1/2	158 1/4
Goodrich	45 1/2	46 1/4	45 1/2	46 1/4
Inspiration	51 1/2	52 1/4	51 1/2	52 1/4
So Railway	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/2	24 1/4
Max Motor	26 1/2	27 1/4	26 1/2	27 1/4
Mer Marine	28 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/2	29 1/4
Mer Mar pfd	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4
Ray Cons	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Midvale	53 1/2	54 1/4	53 1/2	54 1/4
No Pacific cfs	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/2	24 1/4
N Y Air Brake	123 1/2	124 1/4	123 1/2	124 1/4
N Y Central	73 1/2	74 1/4	73 1/2	74 1/4
N Y & H	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	43 1/4
No Pacific	90 1/2	91 1/4	90 1/2	91 1/4
Penn	43 1/2	44 1/4	43 1/2	44 1/4
Pierce-Arrow	38 1/2	39 1/4	38 1/2	39 1/4
Ray Cons	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Reading	90 1/2	91 1/4	90 1/2	91 1/4
Rep Iron & Steel	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/2	93 1/4
So Pacific	87 1/2	88 1/4	87 1/2	88 1/4
Studebaker	44 1/2	45 1/4	44 1/2	45 1/4
Texas Co	151 1/2	152 1/4	151 1/2	152 1/4
Union Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/4	124 1/2	125 1/4
U S Rubber	61 1/2	62 1/4	61 1/2	62 1/4
U S Steel	111 1/2	112 1/4	111 1/2	112 1/4
U S Steel pfd	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 1/2	111 1/4
Utah Copper	80 1/2	81 1/4	80 1/2	81 1/4
Western Union	81 1/2	82 1/4	81 1/2	82 1/4
Westinghouse	43 1/2	44 1/4	43 1/2	44 1/4

Total sales 186,900 shares.

*Ex-dividend

FOREIGN BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Anglo-French 5s	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
City of London 5s	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
City of Paris 5s	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
French Rep 5 1/2s	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
U King 5 1/2s	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
U King 5 1/2s	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4

LIBERTY BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Liberty 3 1/2s	100 1/2	101 1/4	100 1/2	101 1/4
do 4 1/2s	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
do 5 1/2s	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
do 6 1/2s	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
do 7 1/2s	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
do 8 1/2s	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
do 9 1/2s	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
do 10 1/2s	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4

BOSTON STOCKS

Tuesday's Closing Prices				
	Adv	Dec		
Am Tel	96 1/2	96 1/4		
Am Chem	98 1/2	98 1/4		
Am Wool	58 1/2	58 1/4		
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/4		
Am Zinc pfd	85 1/2	85 1/4		
Arizona	15 1/2	15 1/4		
A G & W I	103 1/2	103 1/4		
Booth Fish	70 1/2	70 1/4		
Boston & Me	34 1/2	34 1/4		
Butte & Sup	25 1/2	25 1/4		
Cal & Ariz	46 1/2	46 1/4		
Cal & H	46 1/2	46 1/4		
Copper Range	48 1/2	48 1/4		
Davis Daly	54 1/2	54 1/4		
East Butte	33 1/2	33 1/4		
Fairbanks	48 1/2	48 1/4		
Granby	80 1/2	80 1/4		
Greene-Can	44 1/2	44 1/4		
I Creek com	63 1/2	63 1/4		
Swain & Co	117 1/2	117 1/4		
Lake	26 1/2	26 1/4		
Mass Elec pfd	16 1/2	16 1/4		
Mass Gas	81 1/2	81 1/4		
Mass Old Colony	24 1/2	24 1/4		
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/4		
Mohawk	55 1/2	55 1/4		
N. Y. N. H. & H	48 1/2	48 1/4		
Northern	14 1/2	14 1/4		
Old Dominion	40 1/2	40 1/4		
Osceola	50 1/2	50 1/4		
Pond Creek	18 1/2	18 1/4		
Shannon	53 1/2	53 1/4		
Swain & Co	117 1/2	117 1/4		
United Fruit	127 1/2	127 1/4		
United Shoe	40 1/2	40 1/4		
U S Smelting	42 1/2	42 1/4		
Utah Cons	10 1/2	10 1/4		

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Tuesday's Market				
	Bid	Asked		
A B C Metal	46	50		
Aetna Explos	12 1/2	13 1/2		
Barnett O & O	14	15		
Bldg Edge	3 1/2	4 1/2		
Boston & Mont	51	52		
Butte Detroit	13	15		
Calendons	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Calumet & Jer	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Canada Cop	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Cash Boy	4	5		
Chev Motors	12 1/2	14 1/2		
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Con Copper	4 1/2	5 1/2		
Cosden & Co	6 1/2	7 1/2		
Curtiss	36	37		
Danahy	5	6		
Emerson	1	1 1/2		
Eureka	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Federal Oil	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Fielding	2 1/2	3 1/2		
Goldfield Cons	20	23		
Green Monster	5 1/2	6 1/2		
Hedra Mining	5	6		
Houston Oil	80	82		
Howe Sound	4 1/2	5 1/2		
Jerome Verde	4 1/2	5 1/2		
Jumbo	9	11		
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6 1/2		
Lake Torp	4	5		
Magma Cop	31	32		
Marsh	4	5		
McKin Dar	40	43		
Midwest Cons	100	108		
Midwest Refining	112	114		
Okla P & R	6 1/2	7 1/2		
Okmulgee	2 1/2	3 1/2		
Pearlman	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Penn Ky	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Pierce Oil	16 1/2	17 1/2		
Russian 5 1/2s	58	60		
Sapulpa Ref	6 1/2	7 1/2		
Sequoia Oil	7 1/2	8 1/2		
Sinclair Gulf	16	18		
Standard Motor	12 1/2	13 1/2		
Stanton	1 1/2	2 1/2		
Submarine Boat	16	18 1/2		
Texas	5 1/2	6 1/2		
Tuxpan	3 1/2	4 1/2		
United Motors	36 1/2	37 1/2		
Un Verde Ext	36 1/2	37 1/2		
U S Steam	6 1/2	7 1/2		
Victoria	2 1/2	3 1/2		
Wright Martin	8 1/2	9 1/2		

NATIONAL CONDUIT'S LOSS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Conduit & Cable Company's report for six months ended June 30, 1918, shows an estimated loss of \$394,467.

WAR RISK RATES
AGAIN ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—War risks have again stiffened, owing to continued activity of submarines in coastwise waters. Risks on coastwise sailing vessels have been maintained as high as 10 per cent. Steamers are taken at 1 per cent for Atlantic ports, except to and from Gulf ports, for which rates are 1 1/2 per cent to 1 3/4 per cent. This is an increase of 25 per cent over rates prevailing a few days ago. South American rates have likewise advanced, rates to the west coast being 1 1/2 per cent for armed liners and 1 3/4 per cent for neutrals; east coast outward bound 1 1/2 per cent for belligerents and 1 3/4 per cent for neutrals; east coast inward bound 1 1/2 per cent for belligerents and 2 per cent for neutrals.

Trans-Atlantic rates have also been advanced, quotation being 3 per cent for neutrals and 2 1/2 per cent for armed belligerents bound to the United Kingdom and Havre. For European ports between Brest and Gibraltar similar rates prevail, except for shipping bound for Spain and Portugal, rates being 3 1/2 per cent for both classes of vessels to Spain, and 5 per cent for 4 per cent for Portugal for neutrals and belligerents respectively.

STOCK MARKET IS
MODERATELY STRONG

The fact that American Telephone sold at the highest price Tuesday in both the New York and Boston markets since the government took control of the telephone and telegraph systems, was attributed to the reported plan of Postmaster-General Burleson to unify all the telephone lines in the United States into a single system, using the American Telephone & Telegraph company as the central unit. The declaration of the regular 2 per cent quarterly dividend also may have had an encouraging influence.

Another new high record was made by the Liberty 3 1/2 per cent bonds. Prominent in the advance were General Motors, Canadian Pacific and Western Union. Good fractional net gains were general.

REGULAR DIVIDEND
ON TELEPHONE STOCK

BOSTON, Mass.—The declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on American Telephone—the first since government control—would seem to set at rest any thought of a lowering of the rate, as some timid shareholders had anticipated. President Vail on this point says: "Everything is as favorable as could possibly be expected, so far as negotiations have gone. There is evidently a firm determination to do absolute justice to the telephone security holders. There is no possible reason to anticipate anything unfavorable."

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling, Spaulding & Co., Lenox.

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co., 207 Essex Street, Room 205.

Chicago—John Schmal of Chicago Catalogue House, Essex.

Chicago—J. P. McManus of R. P. Smith & Sons, Tour.

Chicago—W. H. Hood and W. Raiser, of Groves & Hood, U. S.

Chicago—J. P. Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order Co., Thorn.

Cincinnati—C. Longini of Mann & Longini Co., Tour.

Cleveland—Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rutaba & Co., Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

Dallas, Tex.—I. Zesmer, U. S.

Detroit, Mich.—C. E. Smith, Tour.

Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schlar, U. S.

Havana, Cuba—Ramon Poble of Poble & Mundet Co., 82 Lincoln Street.

Houston, Tex.—M

AN IRISH FACTORY FOR STAINED GLASS

Artistic Work Is Executed by Association That Aims at Encouraging Native Talent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The works known as "The Tower of Glass" or Tur Gloine, for stained glass, mosaic and lead glazing, were founded 15 years ago as an association on cooperative lines, of Irish artists. The capital necessary to build the workshop was advanced by Miss Purser, who is better known, perhaps, as a portrait painter, and she has been its honorary business manager from the first. She occasionally does some of the designing. There are no dividends from the enterprise, for whatever is made is given, as far as possible, to whoever earns it. Miss Purser explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the aim of the association is to utilize, in this artistic industry, the undoubted aptitude for decorative art which has been shown in Ireland from early times. The beautiful work to be seen in treasures such as the Ardagh cup and the Cross of Cong now preserved in museums in Dublin, shows that Celtic metal and enamel work was very rich even in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth centuries. It is recorded, too, that in 1645 A. D. the Papal Legate offered £600—a very large sum for those days—for a stained glass window which was then in the cathedral of St. Carmine in Kilkenny. It is not known whether the window was made in Ireland, but it must have been very much treasured, as the offer was refused.

When the Tur Gloine Association was started, there was a good demand for colored glass in Ireland and most of the orders went to a Munich firm, under the impression that German art, glass and workmanship were the best to be had, but this Irish venture has proved that cheap, factory-made windows cannot be compared with those which have been designed and carried out by Irish artists in an Irish workshop.

Each window produced in the Tower of Glass works, is the work of one artist who makes the sketch and cartoons, then selects and paints every bit of glass, so that, except for the purely mechanical parts of cutting and glazing, the finished window is entirely his own workmanship. In this way, the artist "thinks in glass" and uses glass as his medium from beginning to end. The mechanical uniformity of ordinary trade work caused by the splitting up of processes in the factory, is avoided and the genuine art spirit is preserved. The artist naturally takes a pride and interest in the work to which his name is attached, which is impossible when it belongs to no one in particular.

Most of the stained glass used comes from England, and so far it has been possible to get materials, but the prices are extremely high. Some of the green shades of glass came from Irish bottle factories, but they only make it in small pieces. Only the very best materials are used and great care is taken to make the workmanship strong and durable. So far complaints have been extremely few.

Fine color is, of course, the first aim, but great attention is also paid to drawing and decorative effect, avoiding modern eccentricities. The artists try hard not to become stereotyped and commonplace in style, and to keep a certain originality of treatment, even when doing the most of repeated subjects. Borders, corners and tracery are made opportunities for exquisite variety. Each design is full of poetic imagery, and skill and care is shown in the details at every stage of the work.

The greater number of orders has been for church windows. The Tur Gloine work is represented in every corner in Ireland, and in some in England and Scotland. It has also gone to Smyrna, India, New Zealand and America. There is a window from Tur Gloine in New York and a fine one at Calgary. The Duke of Connaught has ordered a war memorial window for Ottawa.

Besides these windows, Miss Purser remarked that a good deal of work has been done for public buildings, Celtic interlacing and other decorative designs. Two large windows have been put up for the Commander of the Forces in the big hall at Kilmainham. There have been orders for private houses, too. Five windows for the gallery in Mitchelstown Castle, County Cork, were painted, illustrating picturesque scenes in modern country life, as a memorial to the Countess of Kingston.

An interesting window has lately been designed and executed by Mr. A. E. Child for the Unitarian church, Dublin, to replace one which had been damaged. It had been erected as a memorial to Thomas Wilson, shipowner, and Consul for the United States. His father was the first Consul in Dublin for the United States, afterward serving as A. D. C. to General Washington.

"Opus sectile," mosaic work, is another branch of the Tur Gloine activities, and a new departure has been made in the shape of small glazed lanterns, for electric or other light, with quaint and unusual pictures in colored glass.

ITALIANS AND "FRANCE'S DAY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The French national festival has been celebrated with enthusiasm in most of the principal cities of Italy. Reports of towns decorated with flags, of processions and enthusiastic meetings and similar manifestations, come from Milan, Turin, and Naples, as well as from smaller cities such as Perugia and Assisi. Members of the French col-

ony in Rome made their way, as their annual custom is, to the French Embassy in the Palazzo Farnese where, after a stirring speech from Barrère and the playing of the Marseillaise by the band in the piazza outside, M. Barrère was presented with an address from a deputation of wounded Italian soldiers.

M. Barrère alluded to the recent celebration of the American national festival and said that now they met again around the banner of France who had chosen as the symbol of her liberation the taking of the Bastille. After speaking of the common ideals possessed by France and Italy in their love for freedom and justice, he said that since they last met together at the new year the Allies had faced the fiercest assaults and gone through the severest trials that they had experienced since the beginning of the war, but everywhere the enemy's attempts to break through their barrier had been repulsed and though fresh offensives might be launched against the allied armies they would not bring the enemy the victory they had expected from the former ones.

M. Barrère said that the Allies were now so united that there seemed to be only one army defending one single front from the North Sea to the Adriatic. French troops had helped to bathe the enemy's way on the Asiago Plateau and Italian troops to prevent his access to Rheims.

It would not be easy to find a finer site for a manifestation than the Janiculum hill with its glorious outlook over the city outstretched below, the Campagna, and the distant hills, and it was to the Janiculum that a procession made its way and there the assembled people were addressed by General Ricciotto Garibaldi and others.

Another meeting was held by the statue of Victor Hugo in the Ville Borghese and more speeches were delivered after which a great procession made its way through the flag-decked streets to the French Embassy, its size being mightily augmented as it passed through the Piazza del Popolo where a number of associations were waiting to join it. Headed by a band it reached at length the Palazzo Farnese where speeches were made to the crowd from a balcony by M. Barrère and Minister Sacchi and the Mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna.

Yet another crowd of people came together to witness the unveiling of the tablet bearing the name Via Piave which had been set up in the old Via Salaria, a change of name instituted in commemoration of the Italian victories. The ceremony took place in the presence of the French Ambassador, representatives of the Commune of Rome and of many of the communes which lie near the now famous little northern Italian river. The fall of the cloth which had covered the tablet was greeted by the crowd with cries of "Viva France" and "Viva Italy."

CELEBRATION OF BATTLE OF BOYNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland.—The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in the Belfast churches was characterized by the note of unwavering loyalty to the Protestant religion and to the British Government. Preaching at the Westbourne Presbyterian Church, the Rev. William Witherslow said that at the time when the victory of the Boyne was being celebrated, men would renew their pledges of fidelity to the throne and person of the King, and their determination to maintain the Protestant religion, and all those inestimable privileges that belonged to a free country, the government of which was founded on the genius of Protestantism. In the great and final struggle for Protestant supremacy in Ireland, he said, the names of Derry, Aughrim, and the Boyne stood for the overthrow of the tyrannical line, with all their tyranny and persecution. He recalled that Great Britain, once an insignificant island, in the days of Queen Elizabeth shook herself free from the despotism of the papacy, and Britain he said, would remain great and prosperous just so long as she kept herself free from the power of priestcraft. Protestantism put the Bible into the hands of the people and gave them the right of private judgment. Speaking of the war, he said that it would be delivered from this terrible war in answer to prayer, and counseled them to pray more than they had ever done.

At the St. Mary Magdalene Church the Rev. Dr. Stephenson in the course of his sermon said that Ulster had always put the Empire first, last and always. He thought it was magnificent that out of 70,000 fighting men in Belfast 40,000 had voluntarily offered themselves for service in the army. Of the remaining 30,000, more than 90 per cent were devoting themselves to war work. Ulster would remain faithful to the Empire. Her men would continue to build the King's ships, to make the King's munitions, and would wholeheartedly back up the men who had gone forth from her midst to fight the King's battles. Ulstermen would do this not only because they had faith in Almighty God, but because they believed in the destiny of the nation that had given them birth. Let them, Dr. Stephenson said, stand as immovable as the rocks of their own beloved North Antrim coast.

SCHOOL FUNDS FOR MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Uel W. Lamkin, state superintendent of schools, has apportioned \$2,359,034 among the counties of the State for the benefit of the public schools. This is greatly in excess, something like \$350,000, of the amount so apportioned last year. Of the amount \$234,157 was set aside for special aid to rural schools and \$118,017 for high school aid under the new high school laws. The public schools of St. Louis will receive \$393,435, \$77,215 more than was apportioned them last year.

KNITTING KEPT UP BY RED CROSS

Yarn Stock on Hand Will Be Used Only to Produce Soldiers' Garments Most Useful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In view of the request recently spread throughout the United States, that women stop knitting and save the nation's wool supply, the following statement, issued by George E. Scott, acting manager of the New England division of the American Red Cross, is significant, as indicating that Red Cross knitters are continuing to do everything possible to furnish the boys overseas with knitted articles:

"While the total of yarn we can secure is being determined, we are studying how to use our supply to produce only garments which are most essential. When a conclusion is reached we will announce our full program of knitting."

"In addition to this stock of yarn, the Red Cross has ready for distribution 1,600,000 sweaters, 134,000 mufflers, 334,000 wristlets, 228,000 helmets and 1,328,000 pairs of socks; a total of 3,675,000 articles. We are hopeful, therefore, that these and such additional garments as we shall be able to make will enable us to meet the most urgent requirements of our men during the coming winter."

"At the request of the War Industries Board, with which the Red Cross works in close cooperation, we have urged chapters and individual workers not to buy wool in the open market, but to secure their materials through our department of supplies."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Ohio Goes Dry
TOLEDO BLADE.—Tuesday's primary election proves that the people of Ohio want prohibition. The vote was an unmistakable rebuke to the liquor interests of this State. Personalities didn't count for much in this primary. There is abundant evidence of that. Willis swept Jones out of the way because Willis represented the cause of the dries. The last bit of testimony needed to show that Ohio will flatten out the saloon this fall is now in. The people of this State felt that through the trickery of Hamilton County they were beaten out of the victory in the wet and dry election last fall, and they have set out to make the vote so overwhelming this fall that the chance for jugglery will be absolutely eliminated.

The I. W. W. Trial
NEW HAVEN REGISTER.—The surprise expressed by the attorney for the 100 members of the I. W. W. found guilty in Chicago Saturday was not because the jury found them guilty as charged, but because they were "convicted so quickly." Both Haywood and the attorney seem to forget that it was a jury of Americans who rendered the verdict on Saturday. A group of Americans who through four months of taking testimony had to listen to 7,500,000 words which went into the record, who had to see clearly enough to sift out the false from the true, and the praise they deserve because that in all that time they were not led astray from the main issue—Americanism. They heard Haywood declare that the "black man of the South before the war was better off than the wage slave of today"—sample of the I. W. W. statement which is used, logic which would sway ignorant minds, minds set on overturning the government—but of no value when set before Americans of the caliber of those composing the jury. The "industrial" workers have not by their assumption of the descriptive adjective deceived the American trade unionists, who will rejoice at the verdict. The labor unions everywhere have refused to be hoodwinked into alliances with the lawless revolutionists whose representatives have faced the Spanish-American War. He served several years in the Philippines, under Generals Lawton, Wheaton, and MacArthur. In 1908 he was in charge of recruiting work in New York city.

The Cent's New Dignity
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—War is giving the cent a new dignity. Practical usage has made the nickel the American unit of value. An article in retail trade was ordinarily either a nickel or one of its multiples. When a dealer found it necessary to charge more than five cents, he usually jumped the price to a dime. Pennies were useful for postage stamps, but the average merchant scarcely deigned to recognize that such a coin existed. The natural result was that the cent earned a reputation wholly undeserved. Conditions brought about by the war have changed all this. Increased prices for common, low-priced commodities are forcing retailers and purchasers into a new attitude toward the cent. An article that formerly sold for 10 cents will sell more readily at 17 cents, say, than at 20 cents. And the public finds it increasingly economical to patronize those who show a speaking acquaintance with the one-cent piece. It is time to abandon, not for the period of the war alone but for all time, the superstition that some particular virtue lies in the number five as it applies to American coinage. A somewhat general advance in prices of common articles is necessary, probably; but merely because an article can no longer be sold for five cents is no proof that it must go to 10 cents.

SOLDIERS' LAUNDRY IS ON COOPERATIVE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ROCKFORD, Ill.—A cooperative laundry, said to be the first of its kind operated under government supervision, by military labor, in any army cantonment in the United States, has been installed at Camp Grant. It is operated for the benefit of the 650 en-

listed men and the 150 officers on duty at the base hospital. Each member of the association pays \$1.50 a month for his laundry work, under this system. The labor is performed by 20 enlisted men.

During the month the cooperative laundry has been in operation a small margin of profit has been made. This profit is placed in a fund from which will be drawn money to pay for the \$5000 worth of machinery, which was purchased on credit by Lieut. A. J. Dallstream, who originated the plan. Lieutenant Dallstream is a graduate of the Chicago University Law School.

The War Department ordered the construction of the building but did not equip it with the machinery. The floor was cemented by enlisted men and the tubs and plumbing were installed by soldier labor.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Surendranath Banerjee, who has sent a message to the British press advocating an all-India conference of moderate men in India to consider the Montagu reform scheme, is one of the most prominent literary and political figures in India, and a whole-hearted supporter of the reform movement. As editor of the Bengalee, he has done much to prepare the Indian people for a more responsible part in the government of their country. Mr. Banerjee was educated at Dacca College, Calcutta, and at the University of London, from which he entered the Indian civil service. He left the service in order to be professor of English literature at the Metropolitan institution of Calcutta. He founded Ripon College in Calcutta some years later, and occupies the chair of professor of English literature at that institution. During his political career he has twice been president of the Indian National Congress, and, for eight successive years, was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

James C. Egbert, who as director of the department of extension teaching at Columbia University is now arranging the program for bringing a group of British scholars to New York to give special courses next year, is a Columbia man, having received his A. B. in 1881, and his Ph. D. three years later. At Columbia he has been successively prize fellowship holder, assistant in Greek, instructor in Latin, professor of Roman archaeology and epigraphy, professor in Latin, and director of the school of business. For many years he was director of the summer session at Columbia. In 1904-5 he was president of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association. He is a member of several classical societies, and is author of a number of textbooks used in Latin instruction. He edited an edition of Latin classics and has contributed frequently to encyclopedic publications.

Tang Hua-Lung, Chinese statesman, who is visiting the United States for the purpose of studying its modern educational systems, was one of the founders of the new Chinese Republic. He was a member of the Cabinet last year, having been in 1911 a leader of the Progressive Party which overthrew the ancient Manchurian dynasty. Tang was China's first Minister of Education under the new régime, resigning in October, 1915. He was chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Assembly, and vice-chairman of the National Council. He is a brother of Tang Hsiang-ming, who became Vice-Minister of the Navy on the formation of the Republican Cabinet.

Mai Gen, William Lacy Kenly, U. S. A., recently selected for the United States Aircraft Board, became chief of the division of military aeronautics of the army last April. Previous to this assignment he was commander of the one hundred sixty-fourth field artillery brigade at Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kan. General Kenly, who was appointed to the United States Military Academy from his native state, Maryland, was with the fifth army corps in action in Cuba, during the Spanish-American War. He served several years in the Philippines, under Generals Lawton, Wheaton, and MacArthur. In 1908 he was in charge of recruiting work in New York city.

George H. Lyman, who has charge of the investigation work in behalf of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has been active in public affairs for more than 20 years. He served as chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee from 1895 to 1897, and as the Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee from 1895 to 1900. He was appointed collector of customs for the port of Boston by President McKinley in 1898, and served until 1916. He is a native of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard and of the Harvard Law School.

NATION-WIDE DRY CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A nation-wide campaign to elect bone-dry congressmen is being carried on by the Prohibition National Committee, a campaign which the committee declares will aid in the determination of state-wide prohibition in every one of the seven states where the question will be voted on this year, and will help in every state where ratification is an issue. The states which the National Committee hopes to aid in carrying for prohibition are: California, Nevada, Wyoming, Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, and Ohio.

Hundreds of thousands of letters have been sent out by the committee asking recipients to urge Congress to pass the bill for war-time prohibition. As a result of these letters 20,000 people have signed the National Committee promising to wire their senators and congressmen.

ALABAMA CORN CROP FALLS OFF

Food Preparedness Bureau of State Advises the Farmers to Plant More Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—During the month of July the corn crop in Alabama fell off 9 per cent, and the 1918 acreage in corn in the United States is 6,000,000 less than in 1917, according to the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture. Taking into consideration that the acreage in Alabama is less this year than last and the crop condition below the average, it is expected the yield will fall far below that of last year, which was the greatest in the history of the State.

Secretary A. S. Leath, of the Food Preparedness Bureau said: "In view of the fact that the corn crop is going to be short this year, it behooves the farmers to plant more wheat this fall so that they will have a sufficient food crop next summer. Already there are indications that the acreage in winter wheat in Alabama will be the greatest in the history of the State, yet with a short corn crop every acre of wheat it is possible to plant will be needed before another crop of corn can be planted and gathered."

"The responses to our appeals to the farmers to increase their wheat acreage are most encouraging, and we are beginning to look forward to a yield in excess of the 5,000,000 bushels we set as the 1919 goal, but if that amount can be doubled every bushel of it can be used in the State."

"In past years the grain dealers of Birmingham have bought 90 per cent of the corn they handled in the West or Middle West and shipped it here. This year, however, 55 per cent of the corn they have handled was Alabama grown, and 5 per cent of that was shipped out of the State. That is quite a gratifying reversal of form and should encourage the farmers to continue to raise corn and other grain not only for their own use, but in sufficient quantities to enable them to sell to other states."

DEMAND FOR MEN IN MAINE WOODS

BANGOR, Me.—It is estimated that the 43 lumbering concerns operating in the counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis, Aroostook, Hancock and Washington will need 40,700 men for work this coming season. During past seasons it has been necessary to hire about three times the number actually needed, as the length of the stay of these workmen has averaged not over six weeks. This means that about 120,000 men will have to be hired to get out the logs needed.

As the lumber, pulp and paper mills are dependent upon the logs being cut, and as practically all the output of these mills is required by the government either directly or indirectly, it can be seen how necessary it is to obtain these workers. During the next month or two many should get their crews in the woods if the quantity of logs needed is to be had. For many years it has been necessary to go to Boston and New York for most of these men. It is estimated that from 60 to 80 per cent of the men required this season must be had from out of the State.

WESLEYAN MEETING DISCUSSES REUNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Discussion at the annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, held this year at Manchester, centered mainly round the question of reunion. A number of Wesleyan ministers and laymen were the guests of Sir Kingsley Wood, the Bishop of Manchester, the Dean of Manchester, and other clergy at a luncheon given at the Midland Hotel.

Sympathetic messages were read from both the Anglican archbishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury, referring to possible closer cooperation between members of the Church of England and of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, said: "Everything that furthers our closer fellowship, our better mutual understanding, and our active cooperation in what is best for the national life has my heartfelt sympathy, and such a conference can do nothing but good." The Archbishop of York expressed his regret at being unable to be present and said: "We must all be convinced that the urgent present crisis in the history both of the nation and of the world calls for strengthening and uniting of all the forces of Christian faith and service."

The Bishop of Manchester said that churches were already uniting in conferences on social and religious work. Interchange of pulpits should be possible, and he earnestly hoped that in due time they would see that complete reunion which they all desired.

The conference was resumed on the following day and a resolution was passed by the 600 ministerial and lay representatives with only two dissentients appointing a committee to meet the other Methodist churches in order to confer as to the possibility of organic church union, and if possible to submit a scheme of union to the conference next year at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Similar resolutions had been already passed unanimously by the conferences of the Primitive and the United Methodist churches.

A luncheon was given at the Midland Hotel by Sir Robert Perks to the presidents and a number of ministers and laymen of the three churches.

Referring to the resolutions that had been passed with such remarkable unanimity by the three Methodist churches, Sir Robert Perks said that they had brought Methodist union at once within the confines of practical enterprise. In its ecclesiastical constitution and its methods of adminis-

tration, Methodism stood midway between the Anglican state church with its Episcopal forms and traditions, and independence. The attitude of modern Methodism might, he thought, be summed up in John Wesley's words, "I desire to form a league, offensive and defensive, with every soldier of Jesus Christ." In the church, as in the state, the new era upon which the world was entering would require closer combination, and new ways of presenting old truths.

The president of the Wesleyan Conference said that there were no doctrinal differences in the three Methodist churches, and there were very many similarities in their church methods. In all the King's dominions the Methodists had long ago united.

Brig.-Gen. Owen Watkins, chaplain-general of the British forces in Italy, said that four years in Flanders and France had made him an enthusiastic convert to Methodism.

Other speakers included: The Rev. Simpson Johnson, former president of the Wesleyans, the presidents of the Primitive, Methodist and the United Methodist churches, the Rev. Dr. Packer and Professor Peake.

SHIPBUILDING IN OREGON INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon's shipyard pay roll from Jan. 1 to July 1 of the present year was \$12,318,216.29. The total of days worked in the shipyards during the period was 2,266,727. The average day's wage was \$5.44. The figures have been given out by O. P. Hoff, state labor commissioner, who has had them compiled for his forthcoming biennial report.

The same compilation shows that for the 12 months ending on July 1, 1916, the average day's wage in shipbuilding in the State was but \$2.49, and the whole number of days worked was but 58,792. The figures in the report cover all classes of shipyard labor. Since July 1 last the pay rolls have been still further increased by large sums.

PRICE OF BEER IS DOUBLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All brews of draft beer sold over St. Louis bars have been advanced to 10 cents a glass from the customary 5 cents. The wholesale price of beer was raised from \$6 to \$15 a barrel. Saloon keepers declared that the brewers were arbitrarily raising the price, and that the increase was plain profiteering, inasmuch as government taxes had not been increased. More saloons are expected to go out of business at once because of the brewers' action.

CASA GRANDE RUIN DRAWS STUDENTS

Trusts and Archaeologists Attracted by What May Be a Unique Seasonal Clock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a National Park newspaper bulletin, issued by the Department of the Interior, there is much speculation and concern on the part of tourists and archaeologists over two pairs of holes in the walls of the Casa Grande Ruin in Arizona. The holes are about an inch and a half in diameter, and are bored through walls four feet thick. They occur in pairs, each pair on opposite sides of a great central room. The holes in each pair are in line with each other, so that one standing in a dark first floor room behind the center room, may look through the innermost hole at the sky. One pair points due east, the other pair points north at a declining angle.

One can only assume that the tribes which built this most ancient of Pueblos were deeply religious people and worshippers of the sun. An interesting theory was recently advanced to explain the holes. It is said that these holes form what might be called a seasonal clock. Twice a year, once as the sun works north and once as it works south along the eastern horizon, it rises in line with the eastward pointing holes and on one morning, possibly for three minutes, throws a bar of light into the dark inner rooms.

From this the ceremonial calendar could be dated and certain festivals would fall on the same day year after year. One is reminded of Stonehenge in England where the sun at its summer solstice shone down a long alley of stone monuments upon an altar placed in the center of a series of circles of stones.

MEMPHIS CLASSES IN CANTEN WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mrs. W. S. Myrick, chairman of the canteen department of the Memphis Red Cross Society, will inaugurate classes for training in canteen work early in September. These classes will be limited to 50, and the course of instruction, which will be conducted by experts, will cover all of the essentials for service, both locally and in France. Many applications are being received. The large attractive canteen rooms in the Union and Central stations are daily entertaining hundreds, sometimes thousands of soldiers, who arrive on the troop trains.

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WANTED—1 asst. bookkeeper, 1 stenographer, 1 bill clerk. Apply by letter only; giving phone number. MISS HAMILTON, Public Accountant, 96 Gainsborough St., Boston.

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If his library is made up of standard titles in choice bindings, with their leaves still uncut, it is a fair presumption that these books should be classed with his pictures and his furniture. Pass these by, and find some volume—one will be enough—in an edition which permits easy handling, its cover a little shabby from constant use, and you will have learned something of your friend. His editions of luxe are an expression of his pride, the books he uses are an expression of himself.

His fine volumes may be equally expressive of himself, but how rarely is this true! A beautiful edition from some famous press may satisfy his love of printing as an art, a superb binding by a master binder may mean as much to him as a Corot; but if the value he attaches to this side of his library is the sentimental one of merely so-called "limited" editions, purchased to fill his bookshelves and to impress his friends, he has never learned the joy of collecting books for the wealth contained between their covers, or of picking up a real, limited edition—limited because those who really know books have over-absorbed the artistic product of a master workman.

Those afflicted with the passion of acquisitiveness form a larger class than might be supposed. The presence of books in a household is accepted as an evidence of culture. It is no new craze, for as far back as the days of the arrogant magnificence of Alexandria, Seneca cried out: "Our idle book hunters know nothing but titles and bindings: their chests of cedar and ivory, and the bookcases that fill the bathroom are nothing but fashionable furniture, and have nothing to do with learning."

It is not the books which bring the culture, but rather the use of books, and those books which a man uses are expressive of his real self.

leon's famous marshal, Emmanuel, Comte de Grouchy, appealing to him under the assumed name of Charles Gautier, was among those who benefited from Girard's services, as was General Lefebvre-Desnouettes, alias Charles Bernard, and General Lallemand, who eventually became the husband of Girard's niece, Henrietta. The most distinguished of Girard's correspondents at that period was the Count Joseph de Surville, who proved to be no other than Napoleon's eldest brother, Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Spain. The courtesies Girard was able to show him were much appreciated by the Count. "I sent you," he wrote, "a bust of the Emperor which I have received from Italy. The likeness is perfect. The work is by Canova. I thought it might be agreeable to you. I beg you to receive it as a testimonial of my esteem and my attachment." Girard's correspondence with the French refugees throws some light on his efforts to found colonies in Alabama and Texas.

If Professor McMaster was the first biographer to utilize the rich resources of the Girard documents, it must be that he was first to recognize how remarkably adapted to the interpretation of Girard, the mercantile genius, is the direct, impersonal tone of a business correspondence. The recognition of this fact is the masterpiece whereby Professor McMaster has penetrated the secret that for 86 years has baffled Girard biographers. That trade and romance need not be two separate things none will deny after reading "The Life and Times of Stephen Girard." The rise of the 14-year-old cabin-boy from Bordeaux to the wealthiest private American citizen of his time is an epic of commerce that need yield no points to Roland's epic of warfare.

Between the lines of these business documents Girard's personality stands forth in the august simplicity of greatness, probity and uprightness. The mere accumulation of money interested him but little; his personal habits remained frugal to the last. He amassed tremendous wealth because, supreme master in his particular line that he was, his ventures must be so conducted as to pay a net profit of at least 5 per cent, and because of the rule which from cabin boy to powerful capitalist had animated all his activities: that everything in which he invested must be made to pay.

Ever and again through the long files of his business letters the full measure of his genius, of the fierce, steady flame of his ambition and energy is given in a few sentences of amazing terseness and simplicity. When American shipping became the butt of privateers and all the ports of Europe were closed against it, Girard's inexhaustible resourcefulness and daring made him turn to the West Indies for trade. "I am not in the habit of keeping my vessels idle," he wrote simply, "their sight at our wharves is unpleasant to me."

That sentence alone explains why the penniless cabin boy became a nest of gold explains why he dedicated his great wealth to the good of humanity.

LITERARY NOTES

To their "Histories of the Belligerents," series the Oxford University Press are adding a volume on France by Arthur Hassall, and one on Russia by R. B. N. Forbes and G. A. Birkett.

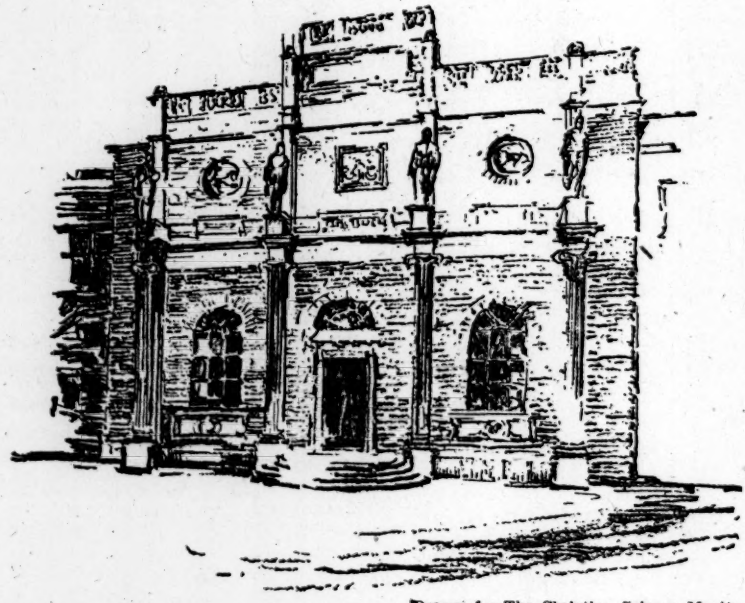
Claude G. Montefiore, whose interesting volume upon "The Synoptic Gospels" is well known to students of the Bible, touches the edge of a vast field for consideration in his new work "Liberal Judaism and Hellenism and Other Essays" published by Macmillan. Liberal Judaism, which represents the modernist movement in the Jewish world, as opposed to orthodox Judaism, which objects to criticism and insists upon taking everything unquestioningly or leaving it. Mr. Montefiore considers to be more suitable to democracy than traditional Judaism. Although there appear to be many difficulties to face in the attitude of democracy toward religion generally, Mr. Montefiore is not without hope that it will be found possible to reconcile the ideas of liberal Judaism with those of democracy, inasmuch as the existing gulf between democracy and religion is due rather to religious misconception caused by the attitude of religious organizations and to religion itself. He maintains that the ideal of the Jewish religion is a democratic one, hence the existing divorce may be supplanted by union toward a common social end.

In a hale, bluff manner—by no means does he wish to be identified with long-haired men and short-haired women—Mr. Stelzle ("Why Prohibition," by Charles Stelzle, New York: George H. Doran Company \$1.50 net), denounces the evils of alcohol. Mr. Stelzle has powerful allies on his side, for one Common Sense, for some of the others Lloyd George, whom he thus quotes: "We are fighting Germany and Austria and drink, and as far as I can see, the greatest of the three deadly foes is drink"; and Marshal Joffre, in whose opinion: "Alcohol by diminishing the moral and material strength of the army is a crime against national defense in the face of the enemy." On the economic side of the liquor question, Mr. Stelzle confronts the lax and the self-indulgent with facts that are the result of careful study, covering a period of years.

In his volume "The Foundations of Society and the Land," published by Williams and Norgate, Mr. J. W. Jewdine impresses upon his readers a fact which the inhabitants of the British Islands cannot too much or too frequently take to themselves, that their freedom in the past did not come by any talking in Parliament, but from the fact that they were geographically a naval people, and that slavery in any

form does not fit in with the life of the shipman, whether English or Scandinavian.

Ealing is fortunate in being able to house the contents of its free library in the country retreat of Sir John Soane, the founder of the interesting museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields and architect of the Bank of England. The story of Pitzhanger Manor where Sir John resided from the year 1800 to 1811 is told in one of the Soane Museum publications by the Curator, Arthur T. Bolton, himself an architect and antiquary. Pitzhanger Manor helps to throw some light upon the



Pitzhanger Manor, home of Ealing, England, Free Public Library

development of Sir John's architectural ideas. Mr. Bolton records that the estate of 28 acres at Ealing was bought by Soane in July, 1800. To the then existing house, which was of ordinary exterior and which contained two rooms described by him as "of an exquisite taste," Soane made some interesting additions, modeling the entrance front upon Adam's center block of the southern facade of Kedleston in Derbyshire. Soane disposed of the property in 1811 because his son, who, he hoped, would pursue his studies in architecture and live there, decided to follow a literary career.

An example of the larger journalism with which we are becoming acquainted through the flood of war books the publishers are pouring forth is "With Three Armies" by Arthur Stanley Riggs, F. R. G. S. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company, \$1.50 net). Mr. Riggs is fully awake to the dangers of German propaganda through the Bureau of Enemy Psychology and succeeds in telling his story so vividly that his readers will know definitely just what it is that the Allies are fighting.

"Because I believe," says Robert Blatchford ("Not Guilty," by Robert Blatchford, New York: Boni & Live-right, \$1.25 net), "men must needs love the highest when they see it, because I believe that the universal heart is sweet and sound, because I believe that there are many who honor truth and seek happiness and peace for all, I do not fear to plead for the Bottom Dog, nor ask a patient hearing." There are many things in Mr. Blatchford's book that society needs to be told again and then again. That to gain the hearing of the public the prophet must sometimes speak with the voice of the charlatan no one has realized better than Bernard Shaw. Of the high earnestness and sincerity of Mr. Blatchford's purpose there can be no doubt; the rest will depend upon his eloquence.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL'S
HISTORY OF IRELAND

"The Constitutional and Parliamentary History of Ireland Till the Union." By J. G. Swift MacNeill, M. P., Dublin: The Talbot Press. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Mr. Swift MacNeill's formidable work of some 500 pages displays, as one would expect from its author, a profound acquaintance with his subject. Mr. MacNeill has not attempted to write a popular book. He never resists the temptation to quote at length from authority, and as he embodies practically all his quotations in the text there is no royal road to avoid them. Indeed, anyone really interested in the subject—and Mr. MacNeill is clearly writing for no others—would have no desire to avoid the quotations. They are always illuminating and generally extremely interesting, and many people will be glad to renew their acquaintance with Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" at such great length. The book, indeed, is a perfect storehouse of information, and if the story unfolds itself slowly, the final result for the careful reader must be an acquaintance with the subject that will make an excellent foundation for any further study, and equip him, without limit, for discussion with "chapter and verse."

It is a happy thought on the part of the author to place in the fore part of his work the masterly statement on the rise and progress of the Irish constitution which was made by Mr. Isaac Butt, the father of the modern Home Rule movement, at the Home Rule conference held in Dublin in the November of 1873. Mr. Butt's sketch, in that lucid style which characterizes all his statements, covers in a few pages the whole ground of Mr. MacNeill's book, and makes an excellent introduction to the larger work.

In a short but useful preface Mr. MacNeill has one passage which is worth quoting in full: "I recognize fully," he writes, "that readers of an historical treatise in the formation of

their judgments should use as a corrective the 'personal equation' of the writer. In this connection the trend of thought and the bias, however unconscious, of one who, like myself, has been for upward of 30 years closely associated with a political movement founded on past history as much as on present conditions, cannot be ignored. 'There is nothing,' a great man once observed to me, 'less difficult than to be fair, but nothing more difficult than to appear so.' In my endeavor not only to be fair, but to appear so, I have, eschewing originality, largely allowed the facts and the authorities by which

they are supported to speak for themselves. I have, moreover, as the frequent references to Mr. Lecky's writings show, stated on many occasions facts in Mr. Lecky's own words and reproduced his judgments upon them, judgments which, if pronounced by me might be discounted as the utterances of a party man committed to certain political doctrines, but must be considered from a far different point of view as the mature judicial conclusions formed, to use a favorite expression of Mr. Lecky's in the cool light of history by one of the foremost protagonists of his generation in the defense and maintenance of the Union." The most cursory story of Mr. MacNeill's book must show the plan thus outlined to be abundantly justified.

The book is supplied with several interesting appendices and a good index, but it is indifferently bound, whilst the thickness of the paper upon which it is printed renders the volume clumsy to handle.

SIR F. E. SMITH ON
HIS AMERICAN VISIT

"My American Visit." By the Right Hon. Sir Frederick E. Smith, K. C., M. P. London: Hutchinson & Co. 6s. net.

This volume is in the nature of such episodic reminiscence as has its interest for the moment only. Sir Frederick Smith is unstinted, as well as apparently might be, in his appreciation of the unvarying kindness, hospitality and cordial welcome which was extended to him in the United States and to the message which he carried from the British Government and people to their kinsmen across the seas. His tour, however, will scarcely have a place in future histories of the war such as may be accorded to the missions of Mr. Balfour and Lord Reading.

His informal and somewhat loosely strung together diary of impressions will help to show people who have displayed inclination toward impatience with what they consider the slowness with which America has perfected her arrangements, the stupendousness of the various tasks before her, and will reveal the Herculean energy which has been thrown into the problems of food organization, shipbuilding, army equipment and financial coordination.

His chapter upon "The attitude and feeling of the United States toward the War, as illustrated by prohibition and other matters" will be read with interest in Great Britain; to some it must come as an unpleasant rebuke. Sir Frederick Smith admits that he was not prepared "for the very great development both in opinion and in practice" of public desire for prohibition during war time; but he met with many surprises. In the sense in which Washington is dry he found many other vast areas where similar restrictions prevailed, and Canada, with the solitary exception of Quebec, has distinguished itself by its spirit of self-sacrifice. "How will this controversy end?" he asks; it looks as though there can now be only one answer from every self-respecting people, and Sir Frederick's experience leads him to believe that in both the United States and Canada the movement will not suffer from reaction but become "almost or quite general, and may permanently, or for a long time, succeed." To America's contribution to the literature of international law he pays a well-deserved tribute, and who that has studied law has not enriched his knowledge through Wheaton's great work?

The appendices to the book, "On the Administration of the Military (or Selective) Service Law in the U. S. A.," "On the Publicity Organization Known as the 'Division of Four-Minute Men,'" "The New York Times' Military Critic's Review," comparing England's and the United States' preparations, and Prof. Thomas F. Moran's account of "Political Parties in the United States," are of practical use at the moment.

MR. GOSSE ON THREE
FRENCH MORALISTS

"Three French Moralists." By Edmund Gosse, C. B. London: William Heinemann, 6s. net.

It was a happy moment for literature when Mr. Gosse was inspired by a study of the edition of Vauvenargues, published by Plon in 1874, to write this small volume of essays, the object of which is to trace to some of its sources the spirit of gallantry animating France's young officers at the beginning of the war. At the beginning, because, as he says, though there is no slackening of patriotism, no diminution of faith in the result, the prolongation of the struggle, the grossness of its violence, have shaken the rapturous chivalry with which the flower of France's manhood entered the lists with the maxims of the Prince de Ligne upon their lips.

The origin of the enthusiasm displayed by those whom M. Barrès has christened "Traditionalists" Mr. Gosse discovers in the moralists of the Seventeenth Century, and more particularly in La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère and Vauvenargues. A study of the "Maximes" of La Rochefoucauld, of the "Caractères" of La Bruyère, and of the "Réflexions" of Vauvenargues becomes instructive in his hands for the purpose of explaining the habit which leads the Frenchman of action to strive to get at the root of his motives and to lay them bare, a habit which, as Mr. Gosse so truly says, is "difficult for the average Englishman to appreciate." A superficial view of the skepticism of La Rochefoucauld and of his cynical view that fundamentally all men's actions are motivated by self-interest might render it difficult to appreciate correctly the value of aphorisms, which are the negation of all spirituality, by one who was an iconoclast where human nature is concerned. His influence with his countrymen cannot be rightly understood, as Mr. Gosse shows, unless we can form a clear picture of his character and career, and this he sketches with a touch, all his own.

In view of the remarkable literary setting of La Rochefoucauld's "Maximes" and "Mémoires," it is instructive to remember that it was comparatively late in his career that the literature of his country aroused any interest in him, and this perhaps would not have been but for his "enforced seclusion" in 1652, when "he turned for solace to literature." The man who had hitherto been known to his countrymen as a polished courtier and a fine gentleman was transfigured into one of France's greatest memoir writers and literary artists. His was a case of intellectual rather than moral conversion, although the discovery of M. Ernest Jouey, to which Mr. Gosse draws attention, gives ground for excusing La Rochefoucauld from the charge of being possessed of no religious tendencies. But for these tendencies would he have analyzed with such searchingly critical light the condition of mankind? So searching is this light that, as Mr. Gosse says, "The 'Maximes' are shocking to persons who live in a state of illusion about themselves." If, by making people ashamed of their egotism, La Rochefoucauld helped them to overcome it, his sardonic aphorisms were not without their value, and in his countrymen's appreciation of his desire to strip existence of the shams which had enveloped it may be found the reason for the strength of his influence with them.

La Bruyère showed his kinship with human nature when he denied that he had been influenced in the choice of his method by the "Maximes." Although there is a distinct individuality in his versatility and in the originality of the presentation of his "Caractères," Mr. Gosse is undoubtedly correct in his estimation of him when he says that "His reputation loses nothing by our discovering that he owes much to Montaigne and still more to La Rochefoucauld." He also owed a considerable debt to the friendship of the great Condé, which was of inestimable value to a writer whose enemies were almost as numerous as the readers of his sarcastic portraits. La Bruyère, Mr. Gosse considers, was himself aware that he had introduced in a great literary age "a new thing into French literature." He was an artist in form; with an exquisite style he combined an abundance of wit, and not the least tribute to his originality is the fact stated by Mr. Gosse that La Bruyère's style shows no trace of any influence by his friend and patron, Bossuet, while his indebtedness upon Addison and Steele is admitted. The permanent influence of his "Caractères" may be traceable partly to the way in which he exposed the weaknesses of human nature without being contemptuous of them or being disdainful of moral effort, and Mr. Gosse admirably describes him as "the first effective moralist who realized what a monstrous disproportion existed between the fortune of the rich and of the poor."

While La Rochefoucauld was skeptical as to, and frankly disbelieved in, the "nobility of man," Vauvenargues firmly believed in it. His effort to pursue the good was as sincere as his aim was lofty, and he counterbalanced any artificiality or weakness in his literary style by his moral strength. In his "Réflexions," we find, to quote Mr. Gosse's words, "the insistence on spiritual courage as the necessary opposite to brutal force and mere materialism." While other moralists had been holding up the amor-propre of mankind to contempt, he looked away from self-satisfaction as the mainspring to the desire for "gloire" and found the motive in mankind's sense of imperfection.

Messrs. Constable announce a volume, entitled "Anglo-Belgian Relations: Past and Present," by Professor van der Linden and Prof. Paul Hamelius of the Liège University.

IN LITERARY
LATITUDES

I have been reading and enjoying Madame Duclaux's "Short History of France, from Caesar's Invasion to the Battle of Waterloo" (T. Fisher Unwin, London, 10s. 6d. net). With the various methods of writing history we are all more or less familiar, from the monument of research and learning invaluable to the student, even if unattractive, to the picturesque but inaccurate romance and the short so-called popular works which are too often overcrowded with unessential details. Madame Duclaux's volume does not fall within any of these categories. It is a vignette of French history (assuming perhaps too much knowledge of detail on the part of her readers) which reproduces with the charm they have learned to expect from her pen the spirit and vitality of the French people. She has made the story of France her hobby, and, imbued with a deep love both for the country of her adoption and that of her origin, she possesses and has made admirable use of the qualities essential, for the production of her sketch; a sketch which must appeal to cultivated men and women who will welcome to their bookshelves the pages of a writer who possesses so fully the power of enlightening the darkness of the past.

Whether it be the evolution of France from the days of the Roman invasion to those of the Hundred Years' War, a survey of the differences which characterized the Roman and Gallic Christian ideas of virtue, or of the France sung in the Chanson de Roland, or of the France whose genius some four centuries later was stimulated afresh by new ideas which produced the literary anarchist Rabelais and the epicurean Montaigne, Madame Duclaux makes the story live again through the picturesqueness and sympathy of its telling. As she herself says, it is difficult to explain fully the cause of those rare outbursts called renaissances which, for the time being at least, transfigure the world and give promise of emancipation from past limitations. Such experiences as those of the Hundred Years' War were bound to bring out latent qualities which might otherwise have continued dormant, and if, as was the case, the period of the Crusades enlarged human experience and widened intercourse, should not the experiences of the past four years, disclosing the heroic spirit in man as well as the depths of depravity to which mankind can descend, give rise to a renaissance that will inaugurate an order beside which the revivals of the past with all their beauty will be but as shadows in the sunshine? In a sketch, obviously much must be left for the reader to fill in for himself, and one is not entitled to expect completeness. Madame Duclaux admits to qualms upon this point when she determined to sacrifice a chapter upon Philippe-le-Bel, but there are some omissions, which, though they in no manner detract from the unity of the work, are noticeable. Mirabeau's name does not appear in the index and he receives but a passing reference. But the general setting of the book makes up fully for any omissions of detail, some of which must be inevitable.

Few matters connected with the development of human knowledge have undergone a more complete change than the attitude of late years toward the teaching of geography. It has only recently been recognized as a handmaid, and not only a useful but a necessary handmaid, to the teaching of history. The utter valuelessness of the old method of teaching geography by memorizing lists of mountain ranges, names of rivers and lakes, and so forth, is now generally recognized, though doubtless there are still people who consider that the modern geographical standpoint may lead students to look upon human beings as the creatures of circumstance. It is quite true that the teaching of "human geography," as it is termed, might in incapable hands lead students to such a conclusion. But Prof. H. J. Fleure's contribution to the "Making of the Future" series, "Human Geography in Western Europe" (Williams & Norgate, London, 6s. net) will have more than justified itself if its attempt to visualize the various human groups which in their different environments have made their contributions to civilization, demonstrates a sane view. Whatever influence climate and geographical position may have upon human action, and that they have such influence is obvious, Professor Fleure holds no brief for the geographer who essays to explain man as the mere creature of circumstance. When viewed from the human standpoint, geography takes on a new and wider interest. We begin to understand why certain valleys have attracted larger populations, why certain rivers have witnessed the development of a far-reaching trade upon their banks, and why certain towns have developed into great trading and commercial centers. How great a part has been played in the activities of the world by the resemblances and differences of different portions of it is pointed out by Professor Fleure in his sketch of man and of human zones and regions, where he shows how the inhabitants of regions of difficulty cling to old traditions, how they produce their idealism, their poets and their visionaries though their material resources are small, and how the activities of any region are modified by various climatic influences. As a hint explanatory of geographical distribution his little volume is welcome.

Just a word about John B. Capper's "Twenty-five Trifles in Verse" (Chatto & Windus, 2s. 6d. net). This little volume, to which he has given such a modest title, is sure of friends for the lyrical quality of some of his

verses, both humorous and grave. A certain vitality attaches to many of the short poems through being expressions of personal or family incidents. There is a note of timely encouragement in the lines:

Drive down false fear:
Strive; hold strong courage high:
See, still draws near
Slow-pacing victory.
Dost not the bugle hear?
The Pean presently.

A DESCRIPTION OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

"Sunset Canada," by Archie Bell, Boston: The Page Company, \$3.50 net.

In a volume of imposing size and sumptuous appearance, Mr. Bell gives a detailed and able account of the Dominion of Canada, its progress from the early days to the present, its amazing variety of climate, the magnificence of its landscape, its unique cities and its industries. A survey of the different peoples to be found in Canada, including the Japanese and the settlement of Russian exiles, Douthett, an analysis of what Canada offers in opportunity to the home seeker, the agriculturist, the business man, the sportsman and traveler, would convince one that Mr. Bell has covered his ground with the utmost thoroughness.

The present and future of British Columbia, thinks Mr. Bell, are destined to be written larger in history than the busy world outside generally realizes. One cannot doubt after Mr. Bell's enumeration of the manifold variations of climatic conditions to be found in the different regions of this one province that British Columbia is one of the most remarkable stretches of land on earth; self-sufficient, all-embracing. Canadians from Halifax to Victoria, from Toronto to Hudson Bay, says Mr. Bell, find it difficult to forgive Kipling for his tribute to "Our Lady of the Snows." The people of British Columbia are particularly resentful and assert that far from being a mountain-strewn land of snow, ice and rain, their country is a land of sunshine, rich in fertile valleys and tablelands, adapted to every kind of agricultural pursuit. Mr. Bell has come to the conclusion after so many conflicting reports concerning the climate of British Columbia that they are at once all untrue and all true; that in this one land is to be found the climate of all the lands in the world. On one point, he affirms, there can be no difference of opinion; and that is that it is beautiful.

Mr. Bell's account of Canada's important industries, including whaling and salmon fishing; of her great cities, Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert, which, contrary to the rule of great cities which prescribe slow development, have survived the dangerous process of "mushroom growth," of excursions into the regions of unmelting snow, of jade-green mountain lakes, of lordly rivers and waterfalls, is full of valuable information and quite the next best thing to a trip through the enchanted land. The beautiful photographs of Canadian scenery which illustrate the book rival Mr. Bell's text in awakening in the hearts of readers the wish that the opportunity for such a trip may present itself soon.

GLIMPSES OF PARIS
THROUGH AN ATTIC

"Paris Through an Attic." By A. Herbage Edwards. London: J. M. Dent & Sons, 6s. net.

To those who have fallen victims to its charms, Paris presents never-ending attractions, whether viewed from an attic window or from a more exalted position. For variety of impression it is perhaps unequalled, and given the requisite temperament for enjoyment and appreciation it offers much to its admirers. Mr. Edwards during the two years when he looked out upon Paris through an attic window was gazing upon a very different city from the Paris of today.

To the Parisian of the hour it would be tantalizing if not cruel to mention (even to a student of the view) that there is such a person now) the bare possibility of freedom and comfort upon an income of £70 a year. It would be putting his serenity to too powerful a test to assure him that time was when it was possible to provide a meal of veal, onions, tomatoes, and macaroni sufficient for four days at a cost of 1 franc 55 centime. There are times when it is injudicious to throw open for others the window which has been closed upon vanished hours of happiness, however fondly we may cherish the memory of past episodes upon which we entered with feelings of encouraging anticipation, sometimes realized, too often falsified.

The Paris as seen through an attic window is indeed a vanished city, and to recall it today is like recalling the memories of a happy childhood, for does not Paris, with its brilliantly translucent atmosphere, linger in the memory as the brightness of childhood? But though it may have been possible to be happy in Paris upon £70 a year while leading the life of a student, such an exiguous income would not allow of repasts such as Pepsy records, but then Pepsy was the proud possessor of his "own only mayde." After all, with a sufficient sense of humor, life can be richer in experience, more opulent in all directions to the possessor of trifling material wealth than it often is to those who have no material needs which they cannot satisfy; and so Mr. Edwards presents it.

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THE HOME FORUM



Basque Châlets in the Pyrenees

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

To most people the very distinctive class of house which goes by the name of "châlet" is indelibly associated with their thoughts of Switzerland. It recalls pleasant days spent high up among the flowery mountain pastures and probably on account of its ubiquitous presence in the little Swiss shops, is inextricably mixed up with cuckoo clocks, wooden bears, chamois horns and alpenstocks.

It is rather surprising, then, to find in Southern France or Northern Spain

its familiar outlines adorning the lower slopes of the Pyrenees in the Basque country, which lies on either side of the frontier of the two countries. But here, nevertheless, is our old friend the Swiss châlet looking very much at home in its southern surroundings and inhabited by that mysterious ancient race, the Basques, which has provided such a problem for the learned men of Europe. Their origin, undoubtedly, all are agreed, goes back to a very remote

antiquity, and living as they do partly in France and partly in Spain, they retain their own language, so difficult to outsiders. It has been thought to bear some affinity to the Berber language south of the Mediterranean, and it is held by some authorities that the Basques belong to the aboriginal race of Europe.

The Basques have held to their own language and preserved their nationality through all the incursions of the Romans, the Visigoths, and later ar-

rivals on the scene in this little corner of Europe. The earliest printed example of their language, however, dates from the middle of the Sixteenth Century and their native literature is a very small one, the greater number of books printed in Basque being translations or showing marked signs of foreign influence. The Basques have the name of being a hard-working, cheerful, independent people. They live partly in the towns—there are, for instance, a large number in Bayonne—and partly in the country. Thus they are by no means limited in their choice of a calling. Commerce, agriculture and fishing are among the avocations they pursue. Only a certain number of the race inhabit the charming châteaux which dot the lower slopes of the Pyrenees.

Thoreau

In unploughed Maine he sought the lumberer's gang
Where from a hundred lakes young rivers sprang;
He trod the unplanted forest floor,
Whereon the all-seeing sun for ages had not shone;
Where he felt the moose, and walks the surly bear,
And up the tall mast runs the woodpecker.
He saw beneath dim aisles, in odoriferous beds,
The slight Linnaea hang its twin-born heads,
And blessed the monument of the man of flowers,
Which breathes his sweet fame through the northern bower.
Through these green tents, by eldest Nature dressed,
He roamed, content alike with man and beast.
Where darkness found him he lay glad at night;
There the red morning touched him with its light.
Three moons his great heart him a hermit made.
Go where he will, the wise man is at home.
His hearth the earth,—his hall the azure dome.
—Emerson.

An Indian Fairyland

"The older unoccidentalized Rajputana, which still clings to its feudalism and medievalism, finds its most favorable example in the State of Mewar," Sidney Low writes in "A Vision of India."
"To the student of Eastern institutions, of sociology, of Asiatic history, and Indian politics, much fruitful material lies to hand in Mewar State. But that student must be 'more or less than man' if he can keep his mind on these matters during the first day of his sojourn in the distracting city of Udaipur. You cannot easily make statistical observations in fairyland."
"Conceive a rugged mountain country of brown, bare, jagged peaks, and scarped, serrated hills; and in a broad valley or basin of this desolate land place a chain of still and silvery lakes, with palms and plantains, and blossoming wistaria, and cactus, and spiny jungle grass, breaking the sandy hummocks in a belt of verdure at the edges of the pools. And plant, by the margin of the largest lake, and on the lowest ridges of the upland, a city of snowy palaces and gleaming towers and fretted minarets, and the great carved pyramids of temples—a city which leans over the flood in long stretches of crenelated rampart and jutting bastion, or opens from it in arched gateways, which reveal narrow streets, gay with many-hued life, and backed by a sheet of turquoise sky. It is a city of wharves and bridges, like Venice, and tiers of marble steps, leading down to the lapping water and balconies, with delicate domes and threadlike mullions and shafts of embroidered ivory hung from high white walls. Stud the surface of the lake with islands and make these visions of marble porticoes and cupolas and trelliswork and terraces, with the plumes of the palm and the broad green pennants of the plantain waving above them. And let castles and forts and shrines dot the mountainsides, or rest like turrets on the frowning headlands. Imagine all

Ladybird, Ladybird

Ladybird! ladybird! fly away home,
Night is approaching, and sunset is come;
The herons are flown to their trees by the Hall;
Felt, but unseen, the damp dewdrops fall.
This is the close of a still summer day;
Ladybird! ladybird! haste! fly away!
—Emily Brontë.

The American Idea

It seems to me we are sometimes forgetting what idea it is that has made this country great; what it is that has made it a nation of free and educated men—a nation in which the commonest laborer has the school open to him, as well as the workshop. We sometimes forget the idea on which our country was founded; the idea which prompted Jefferson as a young man, to stand up in the legislature of Virginia and fight through three bills directly affecting mere questions of law, but determining the future of this country more largely than any other acts; . . . one providing for the separation of Church and State, one for the abolition of primogeniture, the third for the abolition of entail. The idea that ran through that time was the idea of equal individual manhood—the supremacy of the man to all else, to the State itself, to Government and Society; that the individual man was the one thing to be taken care of; that it is the sole business of the Government to give him rights of manhood, to protect him in his personal freedom, and then to let him alone. We have imported of late subtly

sophistical advocates of socialism who would set up in opposition to these American ideas the system of State paternalism, and assert the doctrines that the State should not let a man alone to make the best use he can of his abilities and opportunities, but should guide him and support him, and direct him and provide for him, in short, make a moral and intellectual cripple of him. . . . It is the idea that somehow or in some particular way a man should have some support other than his own individual exertion, and absolute freedom can provide for him.

It seems to me that one lesson we should take most to heart is that taught by the whole history of our country, that the American idea—the idea of the individuality and manhood of men, the idea of a government formed simply to protect men, as individuals in their rights, and leave them free in their actions and mode of thought—is the idea that has made this country great. . . . This is the idea under which we have founded our nation and grown great, and it is by that idea that we shall continue great if we are so to continue.—George Cary Eggleston, in 1887.

The Ascent of Mount Lafayette

The mountains loose their locks from misty brows,
And comb them by the lambent bars of gold
Escaping through successive slants of boughs.
Swarth tresses are breeze-wafted from the face
Of one unrivaled, with the wondrous eyes—
Those searching eyes deep in his granite face.
Those eyes unmelting yet midst sun and storm
Of centuries, or triumphing in peace,
Or steadfast above strife and tribal wars.
The cool recesses 'neath these clasping trees
Have sheltered many a red man.
Shielding rocks
Have trembled to the feet of lordly beast.
Ere yet the mightier tread of slow-paced Time
Left imprint in the lessons of the ledge.
In sweet uncertainty we climb the steep,
Our pathway unimpressed by frequent feet,
Tinging the way with romance of a doubt.
If we attain the half-illusory height,
Nor did the seer so yearn for promised land
As we for such a paradise withheld.
But soon the favoring breezes break apart
The long defile of living green, where-through
Shimmers the sunlit affluence of plains,
Rivers and fragmentary lakes and meads.
And every momentary heaven succeeds.
In making earth less arduous, as we seek
To gain its goal.
—Fanny Rannels Poole.

Audubon's Favorite Songster

The wood-thrush is my greatest favorite of the feathered tribes of the woods. To it I owe much. How often has it revived my drooping spirits, when I have listened to its wild notes in the forest, after a restless night in my shed, so feebly secured against the violence of the storm as to show me the futility of my best efforts to rekindle my little fire. . . . how often, as the first glimpses of morning gleamed doubtfully amongst the dusky masses of the trees, has there come upon my ear, the delightful music of this harbinger of day. . . .
The wood-thrush seldom commits a mistake after such a storm as I have described; for no sooner are its sweet notes heard than the heavens gradually clear, the bright refracted light rises in gladdening rays from beneath the distant horizon, the effulgent beams increase in intensity, and the great orb of day at length bursts on the sight. The gray vapor that floats along the ground is quickly dissipated, the world smiles at the happy change, and the woods are soon heard to echo the joy of many songsters. At that moment all fears vanish, giving place to an inspiring hope. . . .
Seldom, indeed, have I heard the song of this thrush without feeling all that tranquillity of mind to which the secluded situation in which it delights is so favorable. The thickest and darkest woods appear to please it most. The borders of murmuring streamlets, overshadowed by the dense foliage of lofty trees growing on the gentle declivities, amidst which the sunbeams seldom penetrate, are its favorite resorts. There it is that the musical powers of this hermit of the woods must be heard to be fully appreciated and enjoyed.—Audubon.

Divine Principle

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS possible that the term Principle, meaning God, may not convey so much to the beginner as some of the other familiar terms used to define God, such as Love or Spirit. It is, however, a fact that with his growth in Christian Science the beginner will recognize more clearly each day that Principle is a word which fully describes God, and the more he understands of Christian Science, the more he will cling to and cherish the knowledge of God as Principle. Those outside of Christian Science who regard God as a variable being, may not understand the full significance of the term Principle as applied to God, but the student of Christian Science who, when laboring under the stress of sin or disease, has frequently placed his reliance on God as divine Principle, and has found that this reliance was well placed, is fully satisfied that God is the divine Principle which heals and saves at all times and under all circumstances. Mrs. Eddy, in her book, "No and Yes" (p. 20), writes: "When understood, Principle is found to be the only term that fully conveys the ideas of God, one Mind, a perfect man, and divine Science." The student of Christian Science, who knows God as Principle, recognizes that God is and must be inviolable or, as the Scriptures state, "the same yesterday, and today, and forever."

A man who has begun to understand God as Principle, and therefore as inviolable and infallible, has consequently begun to understand what God's law must necessarily be. He recognizes that God's omnipotent law must always be the law of Life, of Love, and of good. He, at that moment, has begun to understand, faintly but surely, what Jesus meant when he said: "Father I knew that thou hearest me always." Jesus the Christ, in fact, knew that divine Principle, the one Father-Mother God, who is Life, Truth, Love, and is infinite good, must always be asserting itself through the omnipotent law of Life, of Truth, of Love and of good. Consequently he knew that death, the opposite of Life, could have neither presence nor power except as a false human belief. He also knew and proved, by raising Lazarus from the grave, that his understanding of the divine Principle, Life, as ever present and omnipotent, must, infallibly and without any scintilla of doubt, destroy the false human belief called death. The student of this Science recognizes, likewise, that because God is divine Principle, good, so evil, either as sin or as disease, cannot possibly be of God and cannot, therefore, have reality or power, and he destroys both sin and disease through his understanding that Principle is omnipotent good.

Let us suppose then that two people are faced with a condition of disease that they desire to overcome through prayer. One has accepted the teachings of Christian Science and understands that God is Principle, and the other is a religionist who does not understand this fact. The student of Christian Science would start from the basis that God, divine Principle, never made and never could make, or permit, such a condition, and he would endeavor persistently to understand this Principle whose ever-presence disproves the possibility of diseased conditions. This understanding would remove from human belief the lie that such a condition ever existed, and consequently would remove the disease itself. The religionist on the other hand would have no such standard to work by, because he has not known God as inviolable Principle, and he might have to pray to his concept of a variable God to remove a disease which he considered God had either made or permitted, and which, therefore, from his own point of view, might be a right condition. The difference in the mental attitudes of these two people would be enormous. The one would be approaching God knowing that "he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." The other would be in a state of doubt as to what God's will is, and as to whether He rewards with disease or with health, and the answer to his prayer would be in proportion to his doubt and fear.

Likewise, if a man is placed in a position of great danger, if he will only understand that God is divine Principle and is therefore always sustaining and supporting His ideas or His creations in absolute perfection, he, too, will bring into operation, through true prayer, the omnipotent and universal law of Principle. This law will then operate to subdue every human condition opposed to Principle. Such a one will realize what Moses had discerned when he declared that "underneath are the everlasting arms." Also what the Psalmist meant when he declared, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me." Both Moses and the Psalmist had realized to some extent that "God is" and that He is inviolable, and consequently that there is nothing to fear under any circumstance, since evil has neither influence nor power. The most important result of understanding God as Principle is that immediately one gains this understanding he begins to realize that in order to be saved from evil and from mortality he must bring his life and his thinking into absolute obedience to inexorable Principle. He therefore ceases to try to reach God through

petitions, which are frequently not based on spiritual understanding and living, but he begins to go to the Father through a reformed life, which he is bringing more and more into obedience to the divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love.

This is what Jesus came to teach, and Mrs. Eddy therefore writes of his mission (Science and Health, p. 26): "Our Master taught no mere theory, doctrine, or belief. It was the divine Principle of all real being which he taught and practised. His proof of Christianity was no form or system of religion and worship, but Christian Science, working out the harmony of Life and Love."

In Bretayn Beeth Many Wondres

In Bretayn, beeth many wondres; nevertheless foure beeth most wonderful. The firste is at Pectoun (the Peak of Derbyshire); there bloweth so strong a wynde out of chenes (clefts) of the earth, that it casteth up agen clothes that men casteth yn. The seconde is at Ston-henge by sides Salisbury; there beeth grete stones and wonder huge, and beeth arered an high as hit were gates i-sette upon other gates; notheles hit is nought clereliche i-knowe neither perceived how and wherefore they beeth so arered and so wonderliche i-honged. The thridde is at Cherdhole (Cheddar); there is grete holownesse under erthe; of many men haveth i-walked therynne and i-seie ryveres and strems; but nowher konneth they fynd non ende. The ferthe is that reyn is y-sele arered upon the hills and noon i-spronge aboute in the feedles. Also there is a grete ponde that conteyneth thre score ylonde convenable for men to dwelle ynn; that pond is i-clipped aboute with sixe roches; upon everich roche is an egles nest. And thre score ryveres renneth into that pond; and noon of them alle renneth into the see, but oon. There is a pond i-closed aboute with a wal of tyle and of stoon. In that pond men wascheth and batheth wel ofte; and everiche man feleth the water hote or colde, right as he wolde himself. There beeth salt welles ter fram the see, and beeth salt alle the woke longe, forto Saturday at none; and fresche from Saturday at none for to Monday. The water of these welles, when hit is i-sode, torneth in to smal salt, faire and white.—From the Fourteenth Century MS. of Ralph Higden, edited by G. G. Colton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21. 1918

EDITORIALS

The Cloud in the Far East

ANY person who in the least understands world politics must be aware that the security of the peace signed at the conclusion of the present war will be dependent largely upon the arrangements made with respect to the East generally and the Far East in particular. By the East is implied, especially, European Russia, the Balkans, and the Turkish Empire in Europe and Asia; by the Far East, Siberia, the Republic of China, and the Japanese Empire. It is because of the obviousness of this that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Balfour have been so insistent in their declarations that there must be a return to the status quo ante bellum in Russia. It is because of this that it is realized that the passage of the Dardanelles will, in future, have to be neutralized, and that protection of the most adequate description must be given to the Armenians and the other Christian peoples of Asia Minor. But when all this has been provided for, and it can be easily enough provided for, there still remains the danger of the Far East, and if the conditions in the Far East are not grappled with, and put on a basis of absolute justice, there will remain an opportunity for future wars which will be almost inexcusable owing to the political cowardice with which it has been provided.

The Republic of China and the Empire of Japan are both allies of the Allies. Tuan Chi-jui, the Prime Minister of China, is a typical statesman of that country. He is perhaps somewhat slow in judging, but he judges with peculiar discernment, and in addition to this he possesses a natural ability for reading men and events, as well as an innate sense of that integrity in public and private dealing, which is so characteristic of the Chinese as a nation. When he determined to sever political relations with Berlin, he made one of the most momentous decisions that China has been forced to make in recent years. He made it, however, after weighing every consideration, and there can be no doubt that he was entirely right in the conclusions he then came to. China, which had been a neutral nation, became an ally of the western powers, and so by a single stroke of the pen was placed on an equality with Japan in the councils and the determinations of those powers. Now it is not too much to say that the relations of China and Japan leave something to be desired on the part of China. Little by little Japan has encroached on the sovereign power of the President. It has done this territorially in Manchuria, it has done it economically at Hankow, and it would of course be perfectly easy to give numerous other examples.

It may be, it is no doubt, indeed, perfectly true that Japan has not treated China worse than the western nations have treated those weaker powers with whom they have been brought in contact. But the difficulty of Japan, in this respect, is the difficulty of Germany. Germany proposed to do in the Twentieth Century what she herself and other countries did with impunity in the Seventeenth and the Eighteenth, and even in the Nineteenth Century. But early in the Twentieth Century there was manifested one of those extraordinary changes which take place in the consciousness of the world. This does not mean that the causes which produced the manifestation only began to operate then, but it does mean that the change in human thought, which had been slowly germinating, for approaching half a century, suddenly manifested itself in a very marked form in the first decade of the Twentieth Century. This aroused political morality made it impossible for Germany to do, in 1914, what she had done with impunity in the winter of 1740, and what she repeated in the Seven Days' War, in the Seven Weeks' War, and in the Seven Months' War. In precisely the same way Japan might claim that she was not doing anything more in China than had been done by the powers who forced opium on the Chinese Government, and insisted on the Treaty Ports. But as in the case of Germany, so in the case of Japan, time is inexorably against them. The political morality of 1914 was not the political morality of 1740 or even of the Nineteenth Century in Europe and China.

It is this fact, unfair perhaps as it may seem to Japan, that is bound to influence the settlement with respect to the Far East when the peace conference meets, and it is because of this that it is no use for the Great Powers to shut their eyes to facts. On the dictum of all the Allies, from Washington to London, and from Paris to Rome, provinces are no longer to be treated as farms, or people as cattle. Therefore, the peaceable penetration of Manchuria is a question, not for Japanese generals to decide, but for the people of that province, and there can scarcely be any doubt that the people of that province are in no hurry to exchange the colored stripes of the flag of the Republic for the Chrysanthemum of Japan. That the question here raised is no mere academic issue is made positive by the announcement that Japan has sent troops into Manchuria to protect the border against disturbances in Eastern Russia. Now to begin with, the Manchurian frontier is in no danger whatever, and to end with, if it were in any danger, after the landing of the allied troops at Vladivostok, the Chinese Army is perfectly competent to protect it. But the fact is that Japan is exercising this right under the military convention concluded with China, which arranges for the interchange of military information, of officers of the army and navy, and of the movement of troops. None the less anybody who knows anything about this military convention, knows that it was no more desired by China than was the now notorious "Group Five." The Chinese Government, after vainly turning its eyes towards the Great Powers of the West, who were far too preoccupied then to come to her assistance, accepted the demands of Tokyo as something which could not be avoided, in exactly the same spirit of resignation with which it has accepted those loans, which have only got to be diplomatically forced on it in sufficient quantity to make the country as economically subject

to Japan as she is, from a military point of view, unable to quarrel with Japan.

The simple truth is that the Chinaman of today, who is not officially muzzled, openly proclaims the fact that, if the war goes on long enough, the peaceable penetration of his country by Japan will have been so effectual that it will be almost impossible to escape from its consequences. This would eventually mean the practical establishment of an enormous military power in the Far East, and that a power obtained by a complete disregard of the ideal, which the great Western Powers have put forward, of self-determination. Self-determination, within limits, is the accepted national ideal which is the outgrowth of the political conscience of today. This does not mean that every dissatisfied section of a country is to be at liberty to break away and disrupt that country, the establishment of such a theory would have justified the Confederate States entirely in their struggle with the North. But it does mean that the fate of an enormous empire of 421,000,000 of people shall not be settled by the superior political homogeneity and military force of a foreign country, with a population of 75,000,000 of people. The question at issue, which the peace conference will be called upon to decide, is not one to which it is possible to do any more than touch the very fringes of in an article in a newspaper. But it is possible, in such an article, to draw the attention of the world to the conditions which exist, and to demand that they shall be fairly and squarely faced, and justly and honorably decided on.

Electrification of Railways

DISPATCHES from Washington say that William G. McAdoo, the Director-General of Railways, has returned from the West greatly impressed with the necessity of developing the unused water-power facilities of the country to supply current for electrification of the railways in the United States. Such a program, he intimates, will be recommended to Congress, "if government control of the railroads continues for any considerable period." In the opinion of Mr. McAdoo there is sufficient unused water power in the country to operate the entire railway system, if coupled with the developed water properties now operated largely by public service corporations.

The Director-General sees, what many students of the fuel situation have long contended would be the case, that the employment of electric power for the propulsion of trains would remove the major present burden of the railroads, that of hauling coal. It would, of course, promote cleanliness in traveling. It would hush a great deal of unnecessary noise in city, town and country. But, once decided upon, it would mean much more than is presented to popular consideration by Mr. McAdoo's brief statement or by the current comment thereon.

Mr. McAdoo's "if" leaves a good deal of room for reflection. The nation might better now than later adjust itself to the view that government control of the railroads is most likely to continue permanently. There will probably be no recession in this particular, even though government control falls far short of expectations at the beginning. It is out of the question, of course, that the railroads shall again be turned over to a multitude of independent private corporations, with the effect of restoring the old competitive system, multiplying the expense of administration, and unnecessarily increasing the cost of transportation. On the other hand, the sentiment of the nation would not permit the establishment of a great private transportation monopoly. The principal reason, therefore, why government control will almost certainly continue is that there is apparently no escaping it.

If its permanency shall be admitted, then common sense dictates the substitution of electricity for steam power at the earliest day possible. Mr. McAdoo, in common with thousands of observers, sees that this great change is unavoidable. To bring it about, development of the country's water power is essential, and there can be no adequate scheme of development along this line that does not contemplate the harnessing of flood waters to insure a constant, unfailing and regular supply of electric current.

Not until peace is restored can the greatest constructive enterprise ever undertaken by the United States be entered upon, but it is none too early to prepare the public for it. Nothing appears more certain than that the water power now going to waste in the United States will be conserved at an early day, not only for the propulsion of railway trains and traction lines, the operation of factories, and the production of heat and light, but for protection against floods, the maintenance of river channels and canals, for heavy and slow transportation, and the supply of reservoirs for irrigation.

The Director-General of Railways has touched upon a question of vast possibilities, and on a tender spot in finance, as is evident by the immediate assault made upon his proposal by the Wall Street Journal.

Mexico's Attitude

THERE can be little question that Mexico, in common with the rest of the neutral world, has been impressed by recent events on the western front, and that this, quite as much as any representations recently made by Great Britain and the United States, has served to modify the drastic Mexican decree concerning oil lands.

From all appearances, it took a long time for the Mexican Government to catch up with the news, but when it did it was more amenable to reason. What the Carranza Administration started out to do was practically to shut Great Britain out from an oil supply; when instead of pushing on to Paris, as the Germans threatened in their fifth drive in that direction, they were themselves driven back from the Marne with tremendous losses, the situation assumed a very different complexion, and the latest advices from Mexico City say, "President Carranza has consented to very important modifications."

Neither the British nor the American Government is satisfied with the conditions remaining, and neither should be. For the time being the Mexican Government does not deem it advisable to go so far as its German coun-

selors have been advising. It might have been very well to have added to the embarrassments of the Allies if the enemy had reached Paris or the Channel ports, but since the enemy failed of all its purposes, and since the Allies are now in the ascendancy, the thing to do, as President Carranza sees it, is to grant certain modifications.

In taking this course, Mexico thinks she is playing safely, but she is not, and it has been hinted to her very strongly that she is not. Perhaps without realizing it, she is playing over again the game which Napoleon III made Maximilian play, in the sixties. As the scale went up or down for the federal cause, the Mexican "Empire" grew warm or cold, sought the friendship or courted the enmity of the United States. It was no time then for side issues, but when the time came, Napoleon withdrew, left his poor victim Maximilian to his fate, and the "Empire" vanished in a night.

It has been difficult to believe President Carranza treacherous, but the conduct of his government in recent months has been forcing conviction upon those who have always been disposed to believe him honest, or, at least, prudent. No doubt, Germany has given his government financial aid, and no doubt it has been lavish in its promises for the future. But, assuming that it might seem to be to his temporary interest to play into the hands of the enemies of civilization, he ought to know that the United States will never cease to make war upon Germany until Germany is defeated, and that, whether victory to the Allies comes tomorrow or ten years hence, a day of reckoning for all those who have served Germany's purposes must come with it.

Neither Great Britain nor the United States is going to be placated by President Carranza's modifications. He must change his ways completely, and very soon, or they will be changed without his consent. The time has come when he should have the issue forced upon him. The United States is especially concerned in knowing whether he can be depended on as a friend, or must constantly be suspected and guarded against as an enemy.

A Stalwart and a Standpatter

IT WOULD be difficult at this time to tell just when Jacob Harold Gallinger, of New Hampshire, ceased to be a "Doctor" or "General" Gallinger, but it was not long after he had been a considerable time in the United States Senate, of which body he was the senior member, both in years and in service. Of the five consecutive terms of six years each to which he had been elected, twenty-seven years had gone by.

Before he went into politics, he had been a "doctor of the old school." Like many other of his countrymen who have found a congenial home, good friends, prosperity, and preferment on the southern side of the line, he was a Canadian by birth, and always cherished a fondness for the place of his earliest recollection, Cornwall, Ont. As a physician he had a large practice, and his wide popularity and acquaintance gave him standing in public affairs. Everybody in and for miles around Concord knew him, and most people thought well of him; so it seemed to be the most natural thing in the world that, when an opportune time arrived, he should be made Surgeon-General of New Hampshire, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

He was already known for the breadth and keenness of his political vision. Shortly after retiring from the Surgeon-Generalship he was elected to the State Legislature, first to the House and then to the Senate, and the soundness of his opinions on fundamental public questions recommended him for a seat in the Constitutional Convention in 1876. Here he served with signal ability, and next we find him chosen by his party to take the chairmanship of its State Committee.

Jacob Gallinger's sympathies were well known to lie with the "stalwart" element. He was set against the innovators and reconstructionists of the party. While his activities were still confined to state politics, he was, nevertheless, found invariably opposing the "mugwumps" and all "mugwumpish" tendencies. He liked Conkling a great deal better than he liked his brother New Englander, James G. Blaine, and in the National Republican Convention of 1888, when Blaine, in a cablegram from Europe, finally and positively declined to accept the nomination for the presidency, and an effort was made by Blaine's friends to have Judge Gresham named in his stead, Gallinger of New Hampshire was one of those who fought and won the fight for Benjamin Harrison. In that convention were many of the ablest and most brilliant men of the nation. It was during one of its early sessions that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, up to the time an idol of Republicans, staked his prestige in an effort to stampee, by the aid of his wonderful eloquence, the delegates for the Indiana judge, and ignobly failed. When Gallinger of New Hampshire had made the speech seconding Harrison's nomination, there was no longer any question as to the outcome.

The United States Senate was, however, still three years away from Jacob Gallinger. Those in New Hampshire who had offices held on. He had served one term in the lower House of Congress in the middle eighties, but declined reelection. Later, he declined other nominations to this branch of Congress. The House had no charms for him. It was a question, indeed, whether he did not like politics better on the outside than on the inside. On the National Republican Committee he was one of the foremost workers and wisest counselors. The Legislature elected him to the national Senate for the term of 1891-97, and he retained his seat during the rest of his career.

At no point in that career could Senator Gallinger be induced by any argument, or any number of arguments, to depart from old-line Republicanism. He had little use for the reform element, and less for the progressives. When more than half of the country and more than half of his party, apparently, were being stampeded by Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Gallinger was the immovable center of the conservative group at Washington that would not go over to any "new-fangled ideas." And it was this little group on which the Progressive Party eventually was dashed to pieces. With all of his conservatism concerning party affairs, he was well abreast with

the most progressive of his associates in many other particulars, and sometimes far in advance of them. This fact is illustrated by his attitude toward suffrage and prohibition.

Senator Gallinger, it has been said frequently, belonged to another era. Some of his colleagues who refused to elect him to the presidency of the Senate, pro tempore, to which distinction he was entitled by seniority, thought so, but he could not be deprived of the minority leadership, a post that now falls to Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. When all is said, Senator Gallinger was a steady influence in national councils always. He would not go with the crowd, and more than once he saw the crowd come back to him to discuss the situation over again and in a calmer mood. No question was ever raised, and none ever could be raised, with regard to his wholehearted loyalty, even though he counseled caution and opposed popular steps he believed to be hasty, especially before the nation went into war. He was for the war from the beginning, and never permitted partisanship to hinder him from giving all the support, in the conduct of the war, which a Democratic President sought.

Notes and Comments

THERE is news to the effect that the Kansas style of hair-cut has been officially adopted at Camp Funston. A local authority says that this style may be imagined, but not described. It is not certain from this that description is prohibited by the censor. If so, the inference, naturally, is that the government intends that the Kansas hair-cut when the next contingent from Camp Funston takes its place at the front, shall be a surprise and, perhaps, a shock to the enemy.

THAT the war has reversed the order of many things is a fact that must particularly impress the American soldiers in Italy who are now, according to the dispatches, laying railroad tracks in that country. And it cannot be wholly lacking in humor to the Italians who formerly labored in America and are now in the ranks at home and, perhaps, looking on.

THE fact that many longshoremen on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States have become amenable to the provisions of the income tax goes to show how widely wealth is being diffused in these stirring times. The next we shall hear, probably, is that hod-carriers are groaning under the imposition of the excess profits tax.

A WELL-DRESSED Frenchman, a man of letters, walking along near the Palais Royal with a pet lobster in leash! This peculiar sight it was the lot of Mr. Fisher, Minister of Education, once to see, he told the Dulwich boys on their speech day. But the Frenchman's lobster was a mild affair, when compared with the pets kept by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in the walled garden of the house in Cheyne Walk. They ranged from armadillos to wombats, and included a white bull. The bull was tethered on the lawn, but had to be parted with after it had chased its master round the garden and obliged him to take refuge in a tree. On one occasion Rossetti was on the point of buying a small elephant, but it was pointed out to him that, though the elephant when young could get through the gate into the garden, there would be insuperable difficulties to his getting out when grown to full size. "That does not matter," said Rossetti. "He will stop and I will have him taught to clean the windows." Elephants are such intelligent creatures.

NEXT to the man who drives an automobile while under the influence of liquor, perhaps the man who drives an automobile with dazzling headlights is the greatest menace at large upon the modern American highway. Both are earning, and should have, more frequent and more severe attention from the law than they are now receiving.

IT is on record that the British Admiralty owned themselves floored on a certain occasion some little time ago. The puzzle consisted of some words in a telegram, which, after having been passed from one official to another at Whitehall, none of whom could give the necessary clue, was finally sent to the American Embassy, in case they could provide a solution. The telegram read as follows: "From — Commander of Torpedoboot Destroyer — of the U. S. Navy. A stiff scrap just over ending by our sinking two U-boats, saving most of crews; in lat. X 12, long. Y 34. And where am I?" The Admiralty thought it strange that a man who could give his latitude and longitude so carefully should want to know where he was, and it was surmised the words might have a secret meaning. At the American Embassy however the document caused nothing but amusement, for, as was at once explained to the Admiralty officials, the words were a colloquialism meaning "Haven't I done well?" or something of the kind. The Manchester Guardian, in giving the story, states that it has good reason to believe that the reply sent to the cheery officer was that he was "First in the First Class."

THE curious partiality which Napoleon showed for the poems of Ossian, particularly "Temora," puzzled his contemporaries, as it since has his biographers. It is related that he carried a beautifully bound copy of Ossian with him to Egypt, and that on being read passages of the Odyssey by the poet Arnault, while on board ship, he contemptuously exclaimed: "You call that sublime! What a difference between your Homer and my Ossian," and, reading some passages from "Temora," he said, "This is grand, and sentimental and sublime! Ossian is a poet, Homer mere drivel." Napoleon's preference for the works of the mystery poet of the North continued throughout his life. He was reading Ossian in 1797, and a well-thumbed copy was among his books at St. Helena. There have been many explanations given for so strange a literary preference. The Countess de Montholon unkindly remarks that Napoleon was notoriously deficient in his sense of rhythm, and that therefore poetry which was not poetry at all as far as form went, for he read Ossian in French prose, suited him very nicely.

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THREE CENTS

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MR. BARNES' PLAN FOR HELPING LABOR IN POST-WAR PERIOD

British Labor Minister Proposes
Standing Council to Regulate
Trade—Believes in Tempo-
rary Boycott of Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland (Tuesday).—In an address to his constituents yesterday Mr. G. N. Barnes, the labor member of the War Cabinet and former pensions minister, declared that, while his position regarding the war remained unchanged, he would gladly welcome any peace overtures from Germany consistent with the Allied war aims. He was in the cabinet as a representative of labor, he continued, and desired to give labor loyal service. That being so, he asked what other attitude he could have adopted than that he had taken, seeing that it was labor itself that decided on the participation of the party in the coalition government, and that had declared for a prosecution of the war at successive labor conferences.

He would continue to support any government willing to prosecute the war, Mr. Barnes declared, not only because he thought it right, but because labor did the same, and he hoped he would be able to continue doing that as a representative of labor. There were ominous signs, however, of the labor party being captured by the anti-nationalists, and he desired to say distinctly, he declared, that if a time came when, in his judgment, there was a cleavage of interest between the labor party and his country, he would stand for his country.

No one wanted a general election, but he expected that when the new register was made up, the new voters would want to exercise their power, and as a Democrat, he would certainly not stand in their way.

Regarding Ireland, he said the best means of changing and improving the atmosphere there was to pass Home Rule.

Two main questions would be the raising of the standard of living, and the control of industries. Free trade would not help, and he was really against a general tariff. Trades should be conducted under the guidance of a standing council, and the highest possible wage. If, after this assistance was necessary, he would advocate a direct subsidy from the state. That, he said, was his brand of protection. Like most new things, it would be laughed at, he supposed, but the guiding lines on which industry must be run were a high standard of living and the largest possible output.

As on the previous day the meeting was much disturbed by Socialists and pacifists on the one hand, and discharged soldiers on the other, and the Minister had to dictate the greater part of his speech to the reporters. Mr. Barnes also addressed a large meeting of his constituents in Glasgow on Sunday, on the League of Nations. He expressed conviction that the two weapons of economic boycott, and employment of force in last resort, would suffice to keep the peace of the world, and he believed that the Allied nations could now do something practical by forming themselves into a provisional league, leaving the door for others to come in after.

If the Allies would formally decide to formulate a policy concerning the use of raw materials after the war on the basis of all nations coming in after the needs of the war-wrecked areas had been made good, Germany might then come to terms, and her people be induced to throw off their taskmasters while something definite might also be said concerning the territorial readjustment. In fact something might be said regarding the admission of Germany into the comity of nations if she gave necessary guarantees for future good behavior, and Mr. Barnes considered that the Allies themselves could thus do much toward preparing the way for the conclusion of the war.

The speech was delivered amid disturbances, as many Socialists and pacifists present began singing the "Red Flag," when the Minister rose to speak and demanded the release of John McLean, who was nominated the Bolshevik consul in Glasgow, and is now in prison under the Defense of the Realm Act.

At one moment the platform was rushed by a crowd of discharged soldiers, who demanded an explanation why Mr. Barnes had refused to receive a deputation in London. Eventually, however, the meeting consented to hear the Minister's speech.

NEW LOAN TO TURKEY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Berlin that the financial negotiations conducted by David Bey concerning the new loan to Turkey may be regarded as concluded and the Minister will shortly return to Constantinople.

VON HINTZE'S SUCCESSOR

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns that the counselor of the Embassy, Herr Mutius, has been appointed German Minister at Christiania in succession to Von Hintze.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph

Mr. G. N. Barnes

Labor member of the British War Cabinet, who proposes standing councils to regulate industrial conditions

FRENCH ATTACK ON OISE-AISNE FRONT

Marshal Foch Strikes Heavily
Between Noyon and Soissons,
Capturing 8000 Prisoners—
Allies Gain Important Ground

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

Lassigny Massif still defines the exertions of every one except certain gentlemen of the press. Lassigny itself has been taken with ink three times, but still remains in the possession of the Germans. Twice in the last twenty-four hours has Roye been taken by dispatches from the front, as well as having been captured week ago. In the first day of Marshal Foch's drive on the Marne 100,000 prisoners were reported taken. Gradually this number began to shrink, but it never shrank to the official figures given by the French Staff. Paris, whatever Paris may mean, persists in reporting that Sir Douglas Haig took 70,000 men during his recent drive, whilst Sir Douglas Haig will only admit to 28,000. The wonderful thing is that people have any patience with this sort of information, and that they dignify it with the name of news. Some day they will learn to be satisfied with the truth, so far as it is given them, in the official communiqués, and they will have to read them with some circumspection when things are going badly for an army. Count von Bernstorff, with a grim humor, was wont to say that there was nothing that was not true in the German communiqués. Then he would add, with a laugh, that that did not mean that they contained the whole truth. The accounts in them of von Ludendorff's recent victories illustrates this admirably.

This morning Marshal Foch struck once more heavily between the Oise and the Aisne. Attacking on a front of 25 kilometers, he drove in the German line between Noyon and Soissons, capturing 8000 prisoners, and reaching as far north as the villages of Caisnes, Lombray, and Berancourtelle. A glance at the map will show that if the pressure here goes on, the Germans before Soissons will be forced to withdraw, as they are being steadily outflanked. Indeed the salient which Marshal Foch is driving in here begins to threaten Noyon on its north-west equally with the line before Soissons to its south-east. Whether, however, Marshal Foch will continue his pressure here, or whether he will break out somewhere entirely new, remains to be proved. The one thing he seems absolutely determined upon is that the initiative shall in no way pass again to the Germans.

German Officers' Comments

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Professional soldiers like Generals von Blume and von Liebert, unlike many other German war critics, do not seek to belittle the American army.

Von Blume, who is on the retired list, says in the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung: "We have to recognize that the Americans, all in all, have done very smart work and it would be a very serious thing if the German army command had to face an American fighting force of millions."

Immediately after the article appeared a semi-official statement saying: "Exaggerated reports going about regarding the size of the American army."

NEGOTIATED PEACE OPPOSED IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Mr. Lloyd, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, addressed large gatherings at Newcastle on Monday, after visiting the Tyneside. Mr. Massey declared he had no fear that the Allies would lose the war, but he thought there was a danger of them losing peace. He strongly hoped those who proposed peace of negotiation would receive no encouragement from any section of the community. The country and its people must be safeguarded, he continued; civilization itself must be safeguarded, and this was going to be done. The struggle must be continued until it had been made impossible for Germany and her allies to renew the war a few years hence. The German intrigue in different parts of the world was more to be dreaded than German force of arms. Mr. Lloyd expressed regret at the mistake of not letting America and the other Allies know what Great Britain's effort in the war had been and is.

MR. HUGHES' ATTACK ON GERMAN FIRMS

Prime Minister of Australia in
Speech to Troops Urges Com-
plete Expulsion of Merton
Metal Company From Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, addressed the Australian troops training on Salisbury Plain on Monday.

He referred to the recent operations on the western front, declaring that within the last few days they had seen the entire corps gathered together for one great offensive under an Australian general. They had seen close to 100,000 Australians go out, along with Canadians, British, and French, upon this great adventure. He would say nothing about what the Australians had achieved was almost without parallel.

They had captured close on 9000 prisoners, 200 great guns, and over 1000 machine guns, and had done this with a loss to themselves of a little over 2000 casualties.

Referring to peace talk, Mr. Hughes declared that there was one way to peace, and that was to rid the world of the enemy of peace.

Touching again on the subject of the Merton Metallurgical Company, Mr. Hughes said he felt sure of support in what he was doing in England with regard to the extermination of German influence. It was a simple thing in comparison to what the soldiers were doing, but it was necessary, for Australia had not come into this war, made sacrifices, borne suffering, spent money, in order that peace should come and find Germany as firmly entrenched as ever in the citadel of the Empire. "I am a lawyer," added Mr. Hughes, "and must be careful. But I am going to keep on saying what I believe to be true in regard to this matter until the firm of Merton's has gone, root and branch. Other Germans, who have been able to exert a great influence and defy every effort to shift them must go too."

PRAISE FOR FRENCH NAVY BY PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The President of the French Republic has just completed a tour of naval inspection at Brest, Camaret, Toulbrêche and St. Malo, and has expressed to the naval authorities his appreciation of the evidence of splendid spirit, which reigns in the French Navy. Tributes to the efforts of the navy during the war are made in the French press in comments on M. Poincaré's visit to the naval bases.

FRENCH PAPER ON VATICAN AND CHINA

Journal des Débats of Paris Vig-
orously Denounces Scheme for
Papal Nuncio at Peking—
Political Aspect of Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Though the appointment of Monsignor Petrelli to be Papal Nuncio at Peking has been abandoned by the Vatican, the idea of Papal representation in the Chinese capital appears as strong as ever, and it is now stated that the Vatican intends appointing a Piedmontese, Monsignor Pisani. The moderate Roman Catholic paper the Journal des Débats, which has taken strong exception to the Papal scheme from the first, publishes a further article pointing out that the question is not, as the Vatican affects to believe, one of persons, but of fundamentals. "The Holy See," says the paper, "for reasons not yet very clearly known, but which are becoming unveiled, bethought itself of having an official representative in China. Now France is responsible for the protection of Roman Catholic interests in the Far East. She has carried out her duties scrupulously, and could not renounce them without diminution both in position and prestige. If the Vatican appoints a Nuncio at Peking there is no doubt a blow will have been struck at France's Roman Catholic protectorate in China. Between the official diplomatic representation of the Holy See at Peking and the French protectorate, there is absolute incompatibility. "It is not question," continues the paper, "whether there will or there will not be a Nuncio. We declare there must not be. Even if the Holy See were disposed to appoint a Frenchman to Peking, our objections would remain the same. It is impossible to separate the relations of the Holy See with the Chinese Government and the internal affairs of the Roman Catholics in their relations with the Peking Government. Either the Nuncio will look after the affairs which are the business of the French representative, or the Nuncio will not take charge of them, and if this is the case, then what will he be doing? Taking a hand in politics? We have the right to feel not only surprised, but alarmed at this, when we see that the first prelate appointed by the Vatican to carry on this new policy in China was Monsignor Petrelli.

"From whatever aspect the problem is examined," adds the Débats, "the conclusion remains the same. The policy of the Vatican has already caused French Roman Catholics some surprise, but in this case, should it persist, the impression would be profound."

"The French representative, or the Nuncio, will not take charge of them, and if this is the case, then what will he be doing? Taking a hand in politics? We have the right to feel not only surprised, but alarmed at this, when we see that the first prelate appointed by the Vatican to carry on this new policy in China was Monsignor Petrelli.

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CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICE IN CANADA

Entire Civil Service in the Do-
minion Being So Dealt With
With View to Placing All
Departments on Equal Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The entire civil service of the Dominion of Canada, consisting of 6000 employees in the inside service at Ottawa and 50,000 employees in the outside service; scattered all over Canada and represented in several foreign countries, is now being classified as the first step in a program which has for its ultimate goal the placing of all departments of government on a businesslike basis. Although several states, counties and cities and a considerable number of industrial plants and public service corporations have undertaken the classification of positions and the standardization of salaries, this is by far the largest undertaking of its kind. It is also the first instance of a national government recognizing the need and value of such a piece of work.

It is upon the Civil Service Commission of Canada, consisting of the Hon. W. J. Roche, M. G. La Rochelle and Clarence Jameson, with William Foran, secretary, that recent legislation has placed responsibility for carrying out the above program. The commission has retained the services of Arthur Young & Co., efficiency engineers, Chicago, to handle the technical phases of the work.

The classification work has been undertaken primarily because the commission has incomplete records of employees in the outside service, as this portion of the service has only recently come under its supervision. In addition, a complete classification can be worked out for the whole service in a few months.

It is the purpose of this study to ascertain, through the best information obtainable, what kind of positions there are in the civil service, and to give all positions whose duties are alike the same title and the same salary range so that, for example, a person holding the position of clerk-stenographer in Ottawa will be doing the same kind of work and receiving the same compensation as a person holding a similar position in Vancouver.

This is, but roughly speaking, for the commission, in classifying, will consider also the degree of responsibility involved, and the education, training and practical experience considered essential in the performance of the work of a given position, and before recommending salary ranges, will consider the question of the cost of living in the various sections of the country. In addition, the positions to which an employee will be eligible for promotion will also be indicated. Titles, duties, responsibilities, qualifications, requirements, lines of promotion, and salary ranges will all be set up in the form of definite specifications.

Thus the Civil Service Commission will have definite information on which all positions in all departments will be classified and it will as a result be able to exercise uniform control. From the other point of view, candidates for positions may know what the public service has to offer them in the way of a career; present employees may know to what salaries and to what positions they may be advanced or promoted through efficient work; and executives

will be supplied bases for choosing, advancing, promoting, transferring, or weeding out employees: the desirable attainment being to increase efficiency and economy in the public service.

In order to find out what the duties of each position are all employees, with the exception of a few classes, will be asked to state just what work they do and just how much responsibility they exercise. The immediate superior will then be asked to comment upon the statements of his employees, to point out inaccuracies or omissions, and to indicate what education, training and practical experience, in his opinion, an applicant for a given position should possess. Finally, the department head will be asked to approve the entire statement. Cards for this specific purpose have been prepared and are now being distributed.

The administration of the classification plan, following its completion and adoption, the Civil Service Commission has provided for the establishment, within its office, of a permanent force. It will be the duty of this force to collect information for the establishment and classification of new positions and to provide bases for ascertaining if proposed increases, promotions, transfers, and so forth, come within the provisions of the classification. The commission is now engaged in selecting the personnel for the nucleus of this force.

It is expected that the study will be complete and the classification in final form ready for adoption about the first of the year.

IRISH RECRUITING CAMPAIGN OPENS

Enthusiasm Marks Large Gather-
ing in Belfast Where Appeals
From Distinguished Ulstermen
Meet With a Good Response

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland (Monday).—The recruiting campaign for the area comprising Belfast and the counties of Antrim and Down was inaugurated by a demonstration in Belfast on Saturday. A crowd of 10,000 people gathered outside the Town Hall to hear recruiting appeals from distinguished Ulstermen, including the Lord Mayor of the city, the Marquess of Londonderry, Colonel Sir John Leslie, one of the five members of the Irish Recruiting Council and others. The proceedings were enthusiastic and a large procession subsequently marched to recruiting headquarters, where the Lord Mayor concluded the day's program by attesting the first batch of recruits.

Sir James Campbell's Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—Much interest has been aroused by the speech delivered by Sir James Campbell, the Irish Lord Chancellor, at a luncheon in Dublin on Saturday in honor of Colonel Lynch M. P., who is conducting a vigorous recruiting campaign in Ireland. Sir James who, at the outbreak of the war, was legal assessor of the covenant, asked leave, in the course of his speech, to intrude a personal note.

"I should like to say," he said, "that from the day the war broke out I was determined, regardless of all my commitments of the past and of the views of my old political colleagues, that I would endeavor, to the very best of my ability, to bring about a solution by consent of the Irish problem on the only lines which, it seemed to me, had any promise, either of permanence or success—I mean self-government for a united Ireland. With this end in view and in this hope I also both in public and in private labored hard for the success of the convention."

Continuing, Sir James said he was still not without hope that the wonderful spirit of compromise and conciliation which animated that distinguished gathering of patriotic Irishmen would yet bear fruit in more congenial times and, meanwhile, he said he felt convinced that in the fresh and final effect now being made for voluntary recruiting lay the only way of escape from the danger and disaster of conscription, which for himself he should like to see averted at any sacrifice.

Sir Thomas Robinson, who spoke subsequently, together with French and American representatives, said he had never heard a more encouraging, hopeful or patriotic speech than that of the Lord Chancellor.

Mrs. Skeffington in Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—Mrs. Skeffington has arrived in Dublin, the British authorities having granted her the necessary permit to cross to Ireland.

MONTANA FIRE WARNING ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The State Council of Defense has warned all county councils and peace officers to beware of plots to burn grain elevators, destroy grain shipments and otherwise to reduce the food output. Warnings are said to have come to the council from the eastern end of the State. A number of incendiary fires in threshing outfits are reported.

MAN-POWER BILL AGAIN ASSAILED BY UNION LABOR

American Federation Secretary,
Before House Military Com-
mittee, Says Amendment Is
Attempt to Conscript Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an effort to induce the House Military Affairs Committee to eliminate the Reed-Thomas "work or fight" amendment from the Administration Man-Power Bill about to be reported, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in an open hearing before the committee on Tuesday, vigorously protested against the amendment as an insult to the loyalty and patriotism of the American workman. Supporting the recent protest of Samuel Gompers, and speaking on behalf of organized labor, Mr. Morrison asserted that the clause inserted in the military bill by the Senate committee, giving the President authority to withdraw deferred classification from exempted men who did not work conscientiously, was not only an unfair attack on the loyalty of labor, but was a covert attempt to conscript labor. The action of the Senate committee, he said, would arouse suspicion and resentment in every corner of the country.

Mr. Morrison charged that it is not the Senate committee which is behind this amendment, and that if the matter is closely investigated it will be found that the interests behind are the largest profiteers in the country, who, he declared, are secretly pressing anti-labor legislation in order to hold the threat of conscription over employees and so to keep down wages and prevent the airing of grievances. He took issue with the Secretary of War, and asserted that this measure is designed to settle disputes between labor and capital, and that it would be mandatory on the President, in whose discretion the operation of the proposed law is left, to draft men who for any reason refused to work.

The statement of the issue as defined by Mr. Morrison is entirely at variance with the intention of the committee which drafted the labor clause, as well as with the expressed policy of the Administration. The settlement of labor disputes is left with the Labor Adjustment Board, but at his discretion the President could use the "work or fight" order to induce exempted men to remain at work pending the settlement of disputed questions. Moreover, with the board alone lies the decision as to wage increases, so that it would be manifestly impossible for employers to use this clause as a method of keeping down wages. Regarding the allegations of Mr. Morrison to the effect that profiteering interests are behind this legislation, it is beyond question that this clause is the result of the hearings before congressional committees, the reading of the records of which will show that war production was seriously hampered through the disposition of highly paid exempted men to slack two days a week and to walk out on the slightest grievance.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has received many protests against the labor amendment. Like other members of the committee, the Senator from Oregon believes that there is a wide misapprehension regarding the intent of the proposed measure. It is inevitable, of course, that labor all over the country should take its cue from the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, and nothing, it is believed, could do more harm at the present time than the intimation from these leaders that this law is prompted by private and selfish interests seeking to exploit labor. The assurance given by the Secretary of War and the discretionary powers given to the President in the matter should, it is believed here, satisfy labor that the government will give it a square deal, and that it will take the greatest care that selfish interests shall not, under any circumstances, take advantage of a law conceived in the interest of fair play and the national security.

Mr. Morrison's arguments and statements before the committee on Tuesday will, it is believed, do much to increase the suspicion already created by the protest of Samuel Gompers. The secretary of the Federation of Labor pictured the amendment as a "deceptive method of conscripting labor." "Its author, Senator Thomas," he said, "admits it is aimed at strikes. Conscription of labor in this covert way will be resented in every corner of the country."

"It is an attack on the loyalty of workmen of the United States, and will be bitterly resented if enacted. It would make the world and our allies believe our men are slackers. It is not asked by the government, which is not exercised over the industrial conscription. Someone is hidden in the dark."

"Who is asking for this legislation? Is it the Colorado Fuel Company, or the great steel trust?" "The men who urge this amendment urge it as a punishment, but the men know they would be better off in the trenches than they are overworked and underpaid in the steel mills. Organized labor has kept the faith and does not want the odium of slackening cast upon it. Drag out the influences behind labor conscription, and